je Klining Jonna ILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2039.—Vol. XLIV.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

SUPPLEMENT. SIXPENCE. SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 48.

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Purchases and Sales negociated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares.
Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

applications are invited for the undermentioned Shares at prices annexed, and test for those lots where no prices are named.

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10 Assheton, 22 28.
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20 Bildespec treeck, £2 138
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20 Change (Silver), £5¼.
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20 Utah, 6s.
20 Vest Maria, 8s. 3d.
20 Varke Feninsula, 7s 3d.
20 Varke Feninsul

W. H. B. is a BUYER of Englefield, Clee Hill, and Thorp's Gawber Colliery hares; also, Wheal Grenville Mining Shares, at £4½. Sellers please state num-

se and lowest price.

** Holders wishing to dispose of Shares may avail themselves of the above
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Advantage should be taken of the present favourable opportunity for securing Sares in SOUND Mines and Collieries.

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Turkish Six Per Cent. Loans of 1854, 1855, 1869, 1865, and 1871, in all probability, will command par price (100) within a short period. The interest due half-yearly on the tribute loans of 1854 and 1871, is paid into the Bank of England by the Egyptian Government direct. These are as good as any 6 per cent. guaranteed took. Business transacted on the usual commission.

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20 Birdsey, £2 8s. 3d. 20 Whitehaven Iron. 60 Gold Run, 7s. 20 Cardiff & Swan, £3 8 9 15 Marke Valley, 16s. 3d. 5 Sweetland, £3 2s. 6d. 5 Elagstaff. 10 Cedar Creek.

5 Henry Briggs, £26. 10 Chapel House, £4½. 30 Clee Hill, 10s. 28 Welsh Freehold, £3½. 40 Glaisdale Quarry. 30 Tyllwyd, 21s. Thorp's Gawber pay 40 per cent. Bilson and Crump, 30 per cent. These and M R , W I I WARD

M R . W I L L I A M W A D COMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

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Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

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100 British Guardian As
101 Bog, 6a, 6d.

102 Each Great Company Cris, 62 12a 6

103 Cardiff and Swansea, 25 Ladywell, £3.

104 Each Company Cris, £2 12a 6

105 Canger Cris, £2 12a 6

105 Canger Cris, £4 5a.

105 Canger Cris, £4 5a.

105 Canger Cris, £4 5a.

105 Eberhardt, £5 10a.

105 Eberhardt, £5 10a.

105 Eberhardt, £5 10a.

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106 Canger Cris, £4 5a.

107 Canger Cris, £4 5a.

107 Canger Cris, £4

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The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Holders of mining shares desiring a market quotation for their stock can have their application answered in this list if received not later than Four P.M. on Fridays:—

			meet titun rout r.m. on r			
	Buyers.	Sellers.	1			Bellers.
Bampfylde	£ 2 .	& 21/2	Prince of Wales			
Bog	78	98.	Prince Fatrick			
Birdseye Creek	214.	25%	Richmond	6	***	634
Carn Brea			Roman Gravels	14		141/2
Chapel House Colliery						
Clee Hill Colliery	7s. 6d	98.	Rosewall Hill			
Cook's Kitchen			South Carn Brea			
Devon Great Consols	12s.6d	17s.6d.	South Condurrow			
Ding Dong	7%.	83/2	South Roman Gravels			
Dolcoath			Sweetland Creek	31/2		31/2
Eberhardt	534.	55/8	Tankerville	7		734
East Lovell			Tincroft			
East Van	158	17s.6d.	Tyllwyd		***	20s.
Emma			Utah			
Flagstaff	314.	31/2	Van			
Ladywell	276.	3	Van Consols		6	
Marke Valley	26s	28s.	West Chiverton			
New Consols	136.	15%	West Maria			
Parys Mountain	78	9s.	West Tolgus			
Pennerley	114.	134	Wheal Grenville			
Penstruthal			Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)		***	
Perkins Beach	-	3s.	Wheal Uny	1		136
Port Nigel	134	. 21/4	-			

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HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 285 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., Transact business in Kingston Valley, Chapel House, Alltami, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Clee Hill Collieries—Tankerville, West Tankerville, Lovell, Denbighshire, Tyllwyd, Roman Gravels, Birdseye Creek, Sweetland Creek, and every description of Stocks and Shares. Circular and Dally Price-List gratis.

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35 So. Carn Brea, 43s. 60 South Rom. Gravels. 30 Sweetland, £3 8s. 9d. 45 Thornhill Reef, 9s. 3d, 10 Thorp's Gawber, £15¾ 100 Tecoma 11s. 9d. ao Tnornnill Reef, 9s. 3d.
10 Thorp's Gawber, £154
100 Tecoma 11s. 9d.
50 Tyllwyd, 21s. 6d.
52 Tankerville, £74.
4 Tincroft, £31½.
50 United Bituminous.
50 Utah, 9s.
50 Van, £23.
70 Van Consols, 49s.
40 Wedgwood Coal.
40 Welah Freehd, £3½.
30 W. Tankerville, 18s 6d
80 West Maria, 7s. 6d.
50 West Mostyn.
35 West Eagair Lie, 40s.
30 West Gorland.
55 Whal Grenville, £44,
10 Wheal Kitty, £6½.
10 W. Chiverton, 38s. 9d.
5 West Basset, £8½.
50 Yorke Peninsuls.

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Bridseye.

Emma.

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West Wheel Co. Sweetland Creek. Malpaso. Buller. Rica. West Esgair Lie.

Tecoma. West Wheal Gorland. Gold Run. Pacific. Malabar. Emma. Flagstaff. Kitty (St. Agnes). Cedar Creek.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

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Notice is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company,
held to day, it was resolved,—
That a DIVIDEND of TWENTY SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income
tax, be now DECLARED, PAYABLE on the 29th day of September inst., and that
the Transfer-books be closed from the 22nd to the 29th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. C. LEAVER, Secretary.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., September 16, 1874.

ANTED TO PURCHASE, a PYRITES MINE, capable of producing a minimum of FIVE THOUSAND TONS per annum, of 4 oper cent. and upwards of SULPHUR, with or without copper. Address, "Pyrites Mine," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

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A Foreman Mechanic, with twenty years' workshop experience, desires a
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Tin Market is again taking an upward tendency. All good mine shares
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The PROPRIETORS of this PATENT METHOD of TREATING LOW-CLASS SILVER and COPPER ORES are PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES for its USE at LOW ROYALTIES.

There is hardly a Mixed Metal mine in the world but may be made to pay dividends under this system.

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Capital £25,000, in 25,000 Shares of £1 each.

PAYABLE—5s, per share on application; 5s. on allotment; 5s. in

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See manager's report.

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Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

Of which there are only about 4000 Shares available, as 4000 are to be allotted pursuant to the purchase agreement, and about 2000 having been already applied for by the directors, their friends, and the old shareholders.

PATABLE—£1 on application, £1 on allotment, £3 in three months from date of allotment, two further calls of £1 each at intervals of not less than two months. It is estimated that will put the mine in perfect working order, and leave about £18,000 available capital.

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REGISTERED OFFICES,—AT THE MINE, TALARGOCH, NEAR RHYL.

REGISTERED OFFICES,—AT THE MINE, TALARGOCH, NEAR RHYL.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring the property, mining interests, machinery, plant, and effects of the Talargoch Mining Company (Limited), and developing the great meral wealth of the same, by deepening and extending the levels, supplying the newest self-acting machinery for dressing the ores, altering the boilers by introducing all recent improvements, and so effect a reduction of expenses, which will materially add to the dividends, and for such other objects and purposes as appear in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which is appended hereto.

The property is one of the oldest in the kingdom, and by many good authorities is said to be, without exception, the best. It has paid handsome profits during a working of several hundred years, out of which simsot the whole of the enormous field of machinery, plant, shafts, levels, &c., have been paid for.

Talargoch is situated about one and a-half mile from Prestatyn Station, and about three miles from Rhyl, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, from which there is a line through the sett for the convenience of the mine.

The machinery comprises, amongst other things, 15 steam-engines, of the following sizes—two 24 in., one 100 in., one 80 in., pair of 18 in., one 86 in., two 12 in. one 18 in., and five donkey-engines, the total nominal horse-power of which is estimated at upwards of 1000, with pumps and lifts; one water-wheel, 20 ft. diameter one ditto, 40 ft. diameter; and 19 steam-boilers, from 25 to 40 ft. long. There are also 15 shafts (the cost of which it is estimated has exceeded £40,000), with commodious buildings and workshops of various kinds. The two largest engines, the 100 in. cylinder, and the 80 in., with their pumps, gearing, buildings, &c., could not be put up for less than £30,000; the machinery at Clive shaft would not cost less than £10,000. The machinery at Walker's, Mostyn, Dyserth, and New Eastern shafts will have cost £5000 more.

The output of the

mense loss, so much so that a practical gentleman who has inspected them for the company estimates the saving capable of being effected in coal, at about one-half the quantity used.

Much improvement is capable of being effected in the dressing of the ores, so mu.h so that is estimated a saving of £4800 per annum can be made, assuming that 200 tons of leaded ore and 200 tons of blende per month be raised.

It is calculated that the contemplated improvement in the boilers and dressing machinery will of themselves yield a handsome dividend on the total capital by saving what is at present wasted. Contracts for the above-named improvements are now being made, and will be proceeded with a tone.

It has been stated upon good authority that Talargoch is the best lead mine in the kingdom, and as a strong proof of this, let it be compared with that prolific mine the Van. Talargoch has been worked several hundred years, and the average sinking is 80 ft. per annum. Talargoch has bedded \$20 tons of lead, the produce of month's working, the Van has not exceed 500 tons, and there is no reason why Talargoch should not do the same agala. Talargoch has probably produced not less than 25 tons of ore for every ton sold from the Van; and the courses of ore are apparently as good as ever at the present bottom of Talargoch.

The mine is working for the new company as and from the first day of June last, and yielding returns which can be vastly increased, and from the moment of its being taken over by the new company will, it is confidently expected, be carning substantial and steadily-increasing profits as the mine is opened out.

The following contracts have been entered into, and may be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.:—(1) Contract dated the 31st day of July, 1874, between Talargoch Mining Company (Limited) of the first part, J. R. Jones and J. S. Blease, the liquidators of the said company, of the second part, and Henry Austin as promoter on behalf of the new company of the other part.

The sollowing contracts h

by the liquidators.

As the list will only remain open for a limited time, and there are only about 4000 shares to issue, parties wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming shareholders should do so at once by forwarding the form accompanying the prospectus properly filled up, with a remittance therewith of £ l per share, to the brokers, secretary, or any of the bankers of the company. In case no allotment is made the deposit will be at once returned, and if a smaller number of shares is allotted than applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied on account of the sum due on allotment, and the surplus, if any, returned to the applicant.

LLWYN TEIFY LEAD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867. Capital £15,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each. Fully paid-up, without further call or liability.

Share-warrants to bearer issued for shares on request of any shareholder on payment of stamp duty only. DIRECTORS.

JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Warwick-road, Paddington,

—CHARMAN.
CHARLES MORRIS, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.
THOMAS HAZLEDINE, The Parks, Evesham.
HUBERT BARNES RYE, Canonbury Park South.
GEORGE TOMKINS, F.R.Hist.S., 7, Finsbury-square. MANAGER-T. P. THOMAS, on the mine

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Aberystwith. SECRETARY-E. SILLIFANT.

1, GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON.

Prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and all information may be obtained at the offices of the company.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this company are to purchase and work an extensive mineral property known as the Llwyn Teify Lead Mine, situate in the county of Cardigan, about 14 miles from Aberystwith.

This mine, which is in the richest mining district of the county, is very large, being about one mile long on the course of the lodes, and one mile wide, and its geological formation is all that can be desired.

The sert is held as to the principal part under lease for 21 years, from March 25th, 1870, and the remainder under a continuous tack note, at a royalty of one-fourteenth. The deep level in this mine is 50 fms. from surface, and as the adjoining mises to the west drain this property for fully 70 fms. below this level, no pumping machinery will be necessary for many years, whilst ample water-power exists for working the drawing, crushing, and dressing machinery at all seasons of the year. The ground although easy for working is yet of a character to require but little timber in the shafts and levels.

The sett contains several large and powerful lodes, one of which, known as the Bwloh Gwyn South Lode, has been worked upon and proved down to 50 fms., at which depth fine courses of rich lead ore have been discovered, and are ready to be taken away at a very small cost, and from which a parcel of 10 tons has been dressed and sold.

This lode has produced many thousand tons of lead ore in the adjoining mines,

dressed and sold.

This lode has produded many thousand tons of lead ore in the adjoining mines, where it is found to be richer in the bottom or 86 fm. level than above, thereby showing that it improves in depth, and promising well for the future of this company, more particularly as this lode at about 50 fms. further east forms a junction with four other powerful lodes, at which point great deposits of lead ore may con-

with four other powerful lodes, at which point great deposits of lead ore may confidently be expected.

The other lode, which is known as Pryce's lode, has been proved for a short distance by an adit level and by a sink below the level, in both of which good courses of lead ore are found, and from which a splendid pile is now to be seen at the surface. This lode is of the most promising character, and is well situated for laying open large bodies of ore ground, as by extending the level into the hill a back of 100 fms. in height will be obtained for above a mile in length.

It is estimated that £3000 will suffice for opening and timbering shafts and for the purchase and erection of a water-wheel and machinery for hoisting, crushing, and dressing the ore; upon completion of which regular and profitable returns are expected to be made.

expected to be made.

In anticipating the profits likely to be made the dirietors may be thought too
sanguine; therefore they beg to draw attention to the fact that the Lisburne Mines,
which are about two miles to the south-west of this mine, have upon an outlay of
£7500 given in dividends £225,400, are still paying dividends, and likely to continue

to be given in dividends £225,400, are still paying dividends, and likely to continue to pay for many years to come.

The property last hitherto been worked on the cost-book principle by a few private individuals, who, having sufficiently proved the productiveness of the lodes, have for the purposes of extending operations and working on a large scale disposed of it to the present company for the sum of £8000 in fully paid-up shares of the company, a fact which shows their confidence in the successful future of the undertaking.

The accompanying reports explain more fully the details.

undertaking. The accompanying reports explain more fully the details and prospects of the property, and the directors have no hesitation in expressing their own confidence and in recommending it to the public.

The following is the only contract:—A contract, dated the 26th day of December, 1873, between T. P. Thomas, on behalf of the vendors, of the one part, and George Griffiths, on behalf of this company, of the other part.

REPORTS.

REPORTS.

Liwyn Teify Mine.—I have carefully examined the above mine. I find the sett is large, being I mile on the run of the lodes, the elevation of which is all that can be desired for mining purposes, and almost every other natural facility near at hand. The lodes are embedded in clay-slate formation, highly congenial to the production of lead ores; easy for excavation, and requires but little, if any, timber to support shafts and levels that may be sunk and driven therein.

EASTERN MINE.—At the eastern externity of your sett an adit level has been started about 7 fathoms from the base of the River Rheidol, which has been extended west into the hill about 11 fathoms on Price's lode, which has been extended west into the hill about 11 fathoms on Price's lode, which is a large and powerful lode, being composed of killas, crystallised and sugar-spar, blende, and lead ore of rich quality. A winze has been sunk in the bottom of this level, which is producing about 1 ton of rich lead ore per fathom, and no doubt as depth is obtained will further improve; judging from its general charater and composition, together with the fact of its producing such fine specimens of ore so near the surface, I have no hesitation in saying it is one of the most promising lodes I have seen in this country, besides which, the advantages for developing this lode are everything that can be desired, the mountains going west rising to a great height, I should say at least 100 fathoms, and operations can be carried on to any extent by driving two or more levels at the same time, and communicating one with the other by winzes or small shafts for ventilation. This I scarely need tell you is of the greatest importance, and its value in the development cannot be over estimated. About 50 fathoms to the north of this lode an adit has been extended into the hill west of what is called the Nant-y-moch lode, about 40 fathoms. This lode seems to be an immense width, the part driven is presenting a good appearance, and no doubt as the level is exten

by an addit levels, which miss been some formerly carried on on the south or soft part of the lode, which only was easy for progress, and which, from the appearance of the burrows at surface, must have been very rich; in consequence, the hard or north part of the lode is still standing to surface, which in my opinion is the most productive part. I should, therefore, advise you to strip the lode down to its full width, and no doubt valuable discoveries of ore will be made. The present company have sunk a winze from the bottom of this level about 20 fathoms also on the south part of the lode, which has produced very good lead ore; thay have also direct a level from the Bwlch Gwyn Mine at a depth from surface of 80 fathom, which level has been extended to and communicated with the winze, thereby draining and ventilating this part of the mine. This level is also driven on the south or soft part of the lode, and has passed through some good ore ground, to prove which three stopes in differents parts of the level have been commenced, which are producing from 15 to 20 cwts. of rich lead ore per fathom, and there is a good run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of this level of equal value. The level being in whole ground to surface for a length aircady driven of about 75 fms., there is every probability of large bodies of ore being found in the same. The western boundary of your mine joins the eastern boundary of Bwlch Gwyn Mine, and a communication is formed from one mine to the other, thereby causing good ventilation. This part of the mine is also drained by the Great Ystymtien deep adit, which is about 30 fathoms below the present level, consequently you have the advantage of extending deeper levels when necessary. Looking, therefore, at the facts that there are sever 1 other strong lodes running through the whole length of the sett, that your mine can be worked for many years to come without the aid of pumping machinery, and from my experience of the district, having been engaged as agent of several of the best

Livyn Teify Mine.—The Liwyn Teify is the champion lode of Cardiganshire, varying in size from 30 ft. to 60 ft. wide, and has been worked for many miles in length, and produced immediately to the west of you nearly one million sterling worth of lead ore; and having to the east of you the West Esgair Lie, the Great West Van, and at its eastern extremity the Van Mine. Nowhere where the lode has been seen or worked are there sher indications for making normously rich

bunches of ore than in this grant, as there are no less than four veins of the gratest promise which unite and form a junction with the Liwyn Teify lode at the top of the mountain called Bwlch Gwyn, and these continue together to the extremity of your sett, the River Rheiscol, eastward nearly three-fourths, of a mile. It has and with these junctions that success in opening mines in this district has always bear obtained, and never in one instance, to my knowledge, failed in doing so. It were to give you a more lengthened report, I could add no more than what I have here expressed as to my opinion of your opening out one of the richest and grantless ever worked in Cardiganshire. I have, therefore, merely to add that you are well situated as to water for working any machinery required for all purpose, and that a moderate amount of capital judiciously laid out in developing the property will undoubtedly end in the success I have predicted for it.

Goginan, Aberystwith, 13th May, 1874.

and that a moderate amount of capital judiciously laid out in developing the per per will undoubtedly end in the success I have predicted for it.

Gojinam, Aberystwith, 13th May, 1874.

Liwyn Teify Mine.—I have been through the old workings on the Bwhel Gwide in this mine. I find the soft part of the lode only has been taken away by ancients, and from the trials I have made in the various places on the norther hard part I have no doubt of a very large body of rich ore being now standing and which can be taken away at a very trifling cost. The winze such season and which can be taken away at a very trifling cost. The winze such each workings I find is orey for the whole depth. The 50 fm. level has been drive about 70 fathoms on the south part of the lode and communicated which are looking why the whole of the ground above this should not be equally productive at me the back of this level three stopes have been commenced, which are looking why the whole of the ground above this should not be equally productive at me face. The adit level driven upon the Nant-y-moch lode, west of teRiedol, have been extended into the hill about 40 fathoms, producing blende and spots of cope and lead, but it having been driven in soft and disordered ground it should be pushed on into more settled ground with all speed. This lode is to be seen at mace for a great width—50 to 66 feet—and there is no knowing what may be found by cross-cutting through the whole of the lode. The south lode, which is should a fathoms from the Nant-y-moch level, has been driven upon west about 12 fm. 7 fms. of which have been productive of lead ore, which is now to be seen at the surface; this ore speaks for itself. The last 5 fms. have produced god bliefs and spots of lead ore; and I have no doubt in a few fathoms more we shall be good ore again, and as we get into the hill we may expect to find it settled ach golar. A sink has been commenced below this level to see if the ore holds down this sink is very promising, producing full I to not rich lead ore r

To the Directors of the Llwyn Teify Lead Mining Company (Limited). GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request you to allot me shares of £! cach is above company, and I agree to accept the same, according to the terms of the prospectus.

Name (in full) Address.... Signature....

THE MUTUAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (LIMITED).

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matties we make a recommendation of the commendation of the commen

Capital £10,000, in 1000 shares of £10 each.

£1 per share to be paid on application; £1 on allotment; the remainder to be called up as required, in calls not exceeding £1 each.

DIRECTORS.

ROWLAND A. ELLIOTT, 23, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, E.C.
WM. H. GLOVER, 23, Pelton-road, East Greenwich, S.E.
GEORGE H. BROWN, 97, Englefield-road, N.
FREDK, J. STIMSON, 41, Clapham-road, S.W.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. CHARLES JONES.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
33. SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The directors of the Mutual Finance Association of London (Limited) offers subscription 1000 shares of £10 each, being the present capital of the Association. The Association has been established for the purpose of discounting bills of echange for merchants, traders, and private individuals (both London and country); and for affording such monetary accommodation as most persons at some times quire. The business will be conducted as far as possible among the shareholds only; and the Association is, therefore, specially brought before those willing it take shares (which will be paid up by moderate instalments), and so establist to encounted without paying the ruinous interest charged by professional money-leader. As an investment the shares of the Association of another fails to be highly profusion, as is shown by the almost unprecedented success of the discount companies exbibished during late years.

The only contract entered into is:—

One bearing date 14th day of September, 1874, made between Rowland & Elist of the one part, and William Henry Glover and George Brown on behalf of the one part, and William Henry Glover and George Brown on behalf of the one part, and William Henry Glover and George Brown on behalf of the one part, and with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the temporary offices of the Association, where copies of the above contract, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

TO BE SOLD.

BEAM ENGINE, 164 inch cylinder, high pressure or condensing in good working trim, with foundation stones, complete.

PORTABLE ENGINES, for SINKING, MINING, or GENERAL PURPOSES, from 10 to 30-horse power, IN STOCK, or in PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.
Full particulars on application to—

BADGER AND SON, ENGINEERS, ROTHERHAM.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 23, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 18 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE,—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7.2.28 MORTAR MILL.

Apply to—

AND STRUKTURE.

BARROWS AND STEWARTS, ENGINEERS, BANBURY. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

TOR SALE, a very good second-hand 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES.

11 tons each; condensing work equal to new.

Also TWO very good 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, with or without BOILERS. Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR PORSALE,—
A 50 inch Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, new.
A 30 inch ditto with BOILER, nearly new.
A 30 inch ditto
A 2½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
A large quantity of PITWORK and other MINING MATERIAL.
Apply to—
W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
For the CONVENIENCE of PARTIES having CITY ENGAGEMENTS, B.
WHITE is about to ESTABLISH EVENING CLASSES, commencing at Size.
Terms on enquiry as above.

TWO COURSES OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGICIAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, LOXDON, NOT PROFESSOR TENNANT, to which the public are admitted on paying the lege fees. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nigston of Color, commencing Wednesday, October 7th, and terminating at part 1875. The other course is given on Thursday evenings, from Eight to Nine, mencing October 8th. The Lectures are illustrated by a very extensive Cultural of Specimens.

of Specimens.

Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof. Trust.

F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

THE LONDON IRON TRADE EXCHANGE, published at 84, Cannon-street, price One Shillling, in the issue of Saturdet. 12, contained all the Papers read before the Iron and Steel Institute Barrow, with the Discussions thereon, and the usual Information on the far Trade, with the Markets, several Original Articles, Pickles and Griffith and dling Machines, Staffordshire Notes, &c.

MINES AND MINING.

Now in the Press, and will shortly be issued.

SPARGO'S ANNUAL STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS (INTERPRETARIES OF CORNWALL, DEVON, AND WALES.

The work will contain particulars of all the important mines in the content of the conte

M R. J. S M E R B S M ABSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

TECHNICAL EDUCATION-No. VI.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF TURNERS OF LONDON.

Although the City guilds have established no schools with the especial object of diffusing amongst working men the technical mowledge necessary for the successful pursuit of the trades which they represent, there has been an energetic movement by some of they represent, need has been an energetic movement by some of them to encourage to their utmost the acquisition of a superior class of practical instruction elsewhere, and the Worshipful Company of Turners of London have the honour of being first to embody the better of the several recommendations made into a substantial Turners of London have the honour of being first to embody the better of the several recommendations made into a substantial working form. The agitation during the past few years in this direction has constantly brought the name of John Jones, of the Turners' Company, and F. W. Campin, of the Haberdashers' Company, prominently before the notice of the public; and during the mastership of Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., the Turners' Company took a very effective step towards the recognition of skill among the members of their craft. Prizes were offered in the shape of a silver medal and the freedom of the Company and of the City of London to anyone, workman or apprentice, who might send in the best specimens of turning, and the work sent in for competition was of high class, reflecting the utmost credit upon the several competitors, and greatly enhancing the honour attaching to the attainment of the prizes. It should be mentioned that the competition is not limited to natives or inhabitants of London, but extends to the workmen and apprentices of all parts of England, the only passport to success which is demanded being taste and expertness in the trade. In this the Worshipful Company of Turners of London have done much to restore their corporation to the practical useful chameter which the City guilds possessed in days gone by, and they have, at the same time, taken the first step to remove the ground of complaint, so rapidly extending itself, that the guilds were effected and unnecessary encumbrances to modern society.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants have arranged that for the present year there shall be three series of competitions, instead of two, as usual—one for turning in stone, spar, &c.; the second for lapidary work; and the third for brass; and from the

and unnecessary encumbrances to modern society.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants have arranged that for the present year there shall be three series of competitions, instead of two, as usual—one for turning in stone, spar, &c.; the second for lapidary work; and the third for brass; and from the conditions of the competition it appears that under the word "stone" is included any natural substance of a mineral character, excluding, however, those which, like china or pottery, require baking or burning. Porphyry, granite, jasper, agate, serpentine, marble, spar, stalagmite, alabaster, freestone, &c., are mentioned as examples of what may be used. The specimens may be ranged into different classes, according to material, and in each class a silver medal will be given if considered worthy; but the chief medal and freedom will be adjudged to the specimen which the judges may decide to possess paramount merit. In awarding the prizes in stone, the qualities which will be chiefly considered are—beauty of original design of shape and colour; accuracy of copying; skill in overcoming difficulties in regard to material; and originality, novelty, or special skill in any other particular, as applied to this class of work. Considerable margin being allowed to the competitors, there will be no ground for complaint that the workman was not given an opportunity of displaying that special skill which he may possess. In the case of original designs the specimens may be either in the natural state of the material, or they may be ornamented by artificial colouring, gilding, inlaying, &c. Preference will, however, be given to those which exhibit, with the most skill, and to the greatest advantage, the natural properties of the material. Carving is admissible; and, if skilfully done, any additional effect produced by it will be considered, but it must be subsidiary to the turning. In vases, tazzas, and similar examples special regard should be given to the various parts to bear ordinary handling. When the competitor places

they may think fit with regard to the expenses of carriage; and it is provided that the specimens sent will remain the property of the competitor; care will be taken of them, but the Court will not hold is provided that the specimens sent will remain the property of the empetitor; care will be taken of them, but the Court will not hold themselves responsible for their safety. The candidates must remove the specimens at their own cost within a week of the decision being communicated to them. It is pointed out that they should be carefully packed in boxes, and accompanied by lists stating the contents of each box; and that if there be more than one box belonging to one competitor his several boxes should be numbered consecutively. In addition to the prizes already referred to a bronze medal of the company will be given to the competitor second in merit, and the company's certificate of merit to the third. And it may be here mentioned that in the competition for turning in stone and ivory last year the successful candidates were—for ivory: First, Mr. Stephen Davis, Anerley, the silver medal and freedom of the Company for a pair of vases.—Second: Mr. R. Wm. Cotton, Rokam, the bronze medal and 51. for a flower stand.—Third: Mr. R. L. Packer, a certificate of merit and 51. for an ornamental stand. For turning in stone the prizes were—First: Mr. E. H. Greenbury, Haggersgate, Whitby, the silver medal and freedom of the Company for an ornament in jet.—Second: Mr. W. Atkins, Poltesco, Cornwall, the bronze medal and 51. for a large tazza in serpentine marble, with dolphin and anchor.—Third: Mr. J. Gibbon, Whitby, certificate of merit and 31. for pair of serpentine marble wases.—Fifth: Mr. J. Nankirvis, Sepentine Marble Works, near Lizard, certificate of merit and 22. for an all dolphin tazza in serpentine marble. The pecuniary prizes were the gift of the Right Hon. the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has this year generously placed 251. at the disposal of the Court.

The competition in hand turning in brass has necessarily to be made under slightly different conditions. The material to be used will be awarded to that object which the judges—Messrs. S. Jackide to possess paramount merit as specimens of pure turning. The mate paramount merit as specimens of pure turning.

a will be chiefly considered in awarding the prize matiles which will be chiefly considered in awarding the prizes in metal are:—1. Truth and nicety of fitting: In Optical, surveying, brological, and other instruments perfection of turning and actracy of finish in cylinders, adjustable tubes, screws, milled-heads, &c., will be required, any part of an instrument illustrative of the ment of the turner being alone required.—2. Beauty of original begiven to beauty of form, by causing the lines to run freely into sea other, so that where they meet there shall be no abruptness.—

**Accuracy of copying: The specimens may be copies of any known will consist in the most perfect reproduction of the character of the cot, and may be either of the same size or reduced. The merit will consist in the most perfect reproduction of the character of the same size or reduced. The merit will consist in the most perfect reproduction of the character of the riginal. This quality may also be shown by pairs of specimens, which shall be facsimiles in every respect. When duplicates are shibited as specimens of accuracy in turning, a templet should be lumished as a test of the same.—4. Originality, novelty, or special kill in any other particuler, as applied to this class of work: The specimens must be of moderate size, and it is recommended they should not exceed 3ft. in any dimension. The use of the slide-rest will not be prohibited; but in any case, where used, it must be so tated, and preference will be given to purely hand turning. Specimens of lapidary work sent in for competition will be difficult of the work.—Class A embracing ruby, sapphire, emerants, rock crystal, garnet and period; Class C, seal stones, cabona work of all kinds in regular or fancy shapes, including coral

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cut for mounting, carved garnets, turquoise. onyx, &c.; and Class D, diamonds, brilliants, and roses. In each class a medal will be given if the specimens entered are considered worthy; but the chief medal and the freedom will be adjudged to the candidate who shows the which about two-and-a-half millions of bricks have been employed.

and the freedom will be adjudged to the candidate who shows the highest excellence of workmanship in Class A, combined with the most general ability in the other branches of his trade.

In making their award the qualities that will be chiefly considered by the judges—Messrs. John Hunt (of Hunt and Roskell); J. N. Forster, gem cutter; and Professor Tennant, mineralogist to Her Majesty, will be:—1. Symmetry of form and proportion.—2. Flatness and brilliancy of polish.—3. Skill in overcoming difficulties inherent to the material.—4. Judgment displayed in choice of style and arrangement of facets, so as to hide natural defects in the stone, and produce its maximum beauty.—5. In class C particular attention will be paid to the design shown in the shape and arrangement of series of stones to form particular ornaments.

Intending competitors are permitted to send specimens of work

and produce its maximum beauty.—5. In class C particular attention will be paid to the design shown in the shape and arrangement of series of stones to form particular ornaments.

Intending competitors are permitted to send specimens of work in one or all classes. Any specimen of work will be received; but candidates in class A should in all cases send a ruby or sapphire, of not less than 1 carat weight, cut with brilliant top, and trapped or step back; also, if possible, a larger sapphire. A few rubies, weighing from 8 to 12 to the carat, cut with half brilliant or dental or star work on the tops, and small and large emeralds cut trapped. In class B large stones should be sent, and specimens of various styles of faceting executed in crystal. The judges, considering the value of the material on which the lapidary is employed, and the difficulty he might have in exhibiting his work, suggest that competitors should obtain permission from their employers to send in any work they may be engaged on at the time of the competition. The successful candidates will have to, if required, supply satisfactory evidence that the specimens they exhibit are entirely their own work, and of its being executed during the present year.

That even those who are not fortunate enough to gain prizes may derive some advantage from competing, it is provided that all work sent in shall be publicly exhibited during the week following the award of the prizes. The objects in stone and brass are to be delivered free at the Mansion House on Monday, Oct. 12, or on the Tuesday or Wednesday following; whilst with regard to those connected with lapidary work the stones are to be packed in wool in a small box, which should be sealed and marked with a private mark or motto, and contain a list of the articles sent. The box is to be enclosed in an envelope or cover, and addressed to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's respectively, so that each competitor will have his work brought prominently under public notice. From the number in each class who have express

GLASGOW PORT WASHINGTON IRONWORKS.

The formal inauguration of the practical operation of making iron at the Glasgow Port Washington Ironworks, Ohio, was celebrated on Aug. 14 with considerable rejoicing. Amongst the guests there were many gentlemen from the City of Pittsburgh, including Mr. Joseph J. Crowther, of the Superior Furnaces; Mr. Benjamin Crow Joseph J. Crowther, of the Superior Furnaces; Mr. Benjamin Crowther, superintendent of the Isabella Furnaces; Mr. James Skelding, of the Lucy Furnace; Mr. Geo. W. Bitner, general manager, and Mr. James R. Wilson, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Car Works; Mr. Hemphill, of Messra. M'Intosh, Hemphill, and Co.'s Engine Works; Mr. Anthony Howell, of the Volcano Furnace, Massillon, Ohio; Mr. John Patton, of the Franklin Iron Company, Columbus, Ohio, and others. There were also numerous guests from Tuscarawas county, Port Washington, Newcomerstown, Unrichsville, New Philadelphia, &c. During the forenoon the guests visited the furnaces and inspected the machinery, in company with Mr. Rennie, the general &c. During the forenoon the guests visited the furnaces and inspected the machinery, in company with Mr. Rennie, the general manager, and his assistants. They also visited the company's ironstone mines, and witnessed the process of roasting the ore; and they took a run on the railway in the company's cars, drawn by the company's locomotive. At two o'clock they assembled at the furnaces and witnessed the first tapping, after which they sat down to a sumptuous banquet, and passed a pleasant afternoon, mingling their joy with suitable toasts and songs, and partaking of the genuine Scottish hospitality of the hosts. nospitality of the hosts.

hospitality of the hosts.

It was in the year 1871 that a number of wealthy and enterprising Scotchmen in the City of Glasgow conceived the idea of investing some of their surplus capital in the manufacture of iron in the United States; and having heard highly favourable reports of the facilities offered by Tuscarawas county, in the State of Ohio, they sent out their agents to that district to make a thorough investigation in regard to its mineral resources, the prices of land, and all other necessary information connected with their contemplated enterprise. The report was favourable, and accordingly, in the early part of the following the state of the surplus are of the following the surplus are favourable, and accordingly, in the early part of the following the surplus are favourable, and accordingly, in the early part of the following the surplus are surplus and accordingly.

sary information connected with their contemplated enterprise. The report was favourable, and accordingly, in the early part of the following year, a limited liability company, having a capital of 250,000%, was formed in the City of Glasgow, under the name of the Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal Company.

The objects of the company were (1) the acquisition of two valuable mineral properties in Tuscarawas county, about 2½ miles from the town of Port Washington, quite adjacent to Newcomerstown, and about 100 miles west of the "Iron City" of Pittsburgh; (2) working the useful minerals contained in them; and (3) the erection of works for smelting the ironstone. The available means of transit to and from the works are of an excellent character, inasmuch as the properties owned by the company are situated in the immediate vicinity of, and have access to, the Ohio State Canal, by means of which Lake Erie and the Ohio River are connected, while by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway there is direct connection with the City of New York and other important cities and towns in the States. Including the two properties acquired by the company, there is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there is a view and should strangers which is a wich and shouldest supply of minerals, which supply the properties and the other hards and the properties acquired by the company, there is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there is a view and should be supplyed to the properties acquired by the company, there is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there is a view and should be supplyed to the properties acquired by the company, there is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there is a view and should be supplyed to the properties acquired by the company there is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there is a view and should be supplemented by the company. is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there is a rich and abundant supply of minerals, chief amongst which is a seam of blackband ironstone, which crops out on the surface of the country, and can be worked on the "open-cast" system. That seam of ironstone varies from 3 to 10 ft. in thickness, and has an average of 6 feet; total estimated quantity amounting to fully 2½ million tons, and being capable of affording a sufficient supply for two large blast-furnaces for 30 or 40 years. Assuming that the mineral wealth now owned by the company consisted of blackband ironstone alone, the cost represents only about sixpence per ton of royalty value whereas the royalty value of a similar quantity of an equally good deposit of the mineral in the county of Lanark (where the blackband was first discovered as a valuable ore of iron by David Mushet) would amount to nearly 200,0004. is an area of about 860 acres, throughout the whole of which there would amount to nearly 200,000%. There are other useful minerals, however, in addition to the one just spoken of—clayband and ball ironstone, five seams of workable coal ranging from 2 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. in thickness, together with extensive deposits of fire-clay and building stone. The company also own about 12 acres of land within a convenient distance on the Cadiz Branch Railroad, from which they obtain their superior of linestone for surviving in the blast. which they obtain their supply of limestone for fluxing in the blast-furnace and for building purposes.

When the company was launched and the shares taken up, arrangements were at once made for commencing mining and other operations forthwith. For a time, however, owing to some hitch, those operations made comparatively little progress, but eventually active steps were taken, and great energy was brought to bear on the management. In the month of September last rear the business

which about two-and-a-half millions of bricks have been employed. Report speaks very highly of the two new blast-furnaces that have been erected at Port Washington, as they bear such a very favourable comparison with most of the furnaces in use in the various iron smelting districts of the United States. They are 70 ft. high, 17 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the boshes, and closed in at the top on the bell and cone system, so that the gases may be utilised in the manner that is now becoming so general in this country. The original intention, we believe, was to construct the upper part of the furnaces in accordance with the self-coking principle of Ferrie's patent; but that intention, from some cause or other, has not been carried out. In the meantime, a mixture of raw coal and coke is used in the furnaces, the coke being obtained at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and stored in an immense frame, the foundations of which are 18 ft. below the level of the railway by which it is brought to the works. From experiments now in progress at the works in the manufacture of coke, and which have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations that were entertained regarding them, it is confidently anticipated that the company will eventually be able to make good serviceable coke from their own coal.

pectations that were entertained regarding them, it is confidently anticipated that the company will eventually be able to make good serviceable coke from their own coal.

There are two ranges of boilers, four in each, for supplying the necessary steam-power, and water is drawn from the Ohio Canal at a point about a mile distant from the works, and pumped up and forced to its destination by steam-power, a reservoir or cistern capable of containing about 125,000 gallons being provided for keeping up the supply. The engine-house is highly spoken of, and the blowing-engine is said to be a piece of work that is not excelled in the State of Ohio. It was constructed by an eminent Pittsburgh engineering firm (Messrs. Mintosh, Humphill, & Co.), and is provided with a blowing cylinder 84 inches in diameter. Although the engine was erected 100 miles away from the works where it was constructed, not a single piece was wanting or unsuitable for its place. The work of superintending the erection of the machinery was entrusted to Mr. John Stevenson, jun., late of Glasgow, but now retained by the Port Washington Company as their mechanical overseer. It may here be mentioned that not only is the projection of the Port Washington establishment entirely due to the enterprise of Scotch capitalists, but all their principal servants at the works hail from Scotland, including Mr. Wm. B. Rennie, the general manager; Mr. A. Crookston, the engineer-in-chief; Mr. A. Fleming, the furnace manager; Mr. J. Fleming, founder; and Mr. Coats, mechanical engineer. Furthermore, it has been generally agreed to apply the term "Scotch pig." or "Scotch-American pig." to the pig-iron produced at the works, the minerals and system employed in its manufacture being so very similar to those employed in producing those famous brands that have so long been special favourites with American founders and engineers.

When the two furnaces are in good going condition it is confidently expected that their joint products will amount to about 420 tons per week. Th

We may mention that since the news regarding the commencewe may mention that since the news regarding the commence-ment of practical manufacturing operations at the works was re-ceived a few days ago in Glasgow, the Port Washington shares have advanced from 39s. to 55s., 6l. being paid on the original 10l. shares. There is every probability, therefore, that the improvement now set in will become a permanent one.

SIERRA BUTTES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The report of Mr. William Johns on the Plumas, Eureka, and Sierra Buttes Mines is particularly encouraging. His remarks refer chiefly to the Eureka, in reporting upon which, in August, 1873, he stated that the future of the mine depended principally on the developments to be made on the Clamper shoot, and the work done since that time has been done mainly in making these developments, and consists principally in running the Mammoth, Caton, and Harper levels, and sinking of winze from the Harper to the Caton level. The winze in Harper level has been sunk 161 ft., of which 90 ft. was through good quartz. 5 ft. wide, and the remainder of poorer quarts. levels, and sinking of winze from the Harper to the Caton level. The winze in Harper level has been sunk 161 ft., of which 90 ft. was through good quartz, 5 ft. wide, and the remainder of poorer quality, and not quite so wide. Harper level has been run 140 ft. since last report through excellent rock, and 50 ft. through quartz of too low a grade to be worked at a profit. Caton level has been run 210 ft. along the vein. In the end of the tunnel the vein was 10 ft. wide, and of excellent quality. It is very evident, he remarks, that the mine has improved in appearance since my former visit, and that it appears now as favourably as can reasonably be expected. They find the pay shoot in the Harper to be 450 ft. in length, whilst in the Railroad level, above it only 55 ft., it was only 233 ft. long. The improvement in the Harper over the Railroad has been truly wonderful, and they cannot, nor do not, expect a corresponding increase in the Caton over the Harper, for this would be unparalleled; but they do expect to find the shoot fully as good and as long in the Caton as it was found in the Harper, and to their mind the appearances warrant the expectation. The Caton is now in good rock, but it is not yet south far enough to get under the better portion of the vein in the Harper. The appearances in the Mammoth are to their mind as favourable as could be expected, and lead them to believe that the vein will be found here as good as in the upper levels. It is true that there is but little to be seen here yet, but what there is is up to expectation.

levels. It is true that there is but little to be seen here yet, but what there is is up to expectation.

They do not expect the yield in free gold hereafter will be as high per ton as it was in the rock taken from above the Harper and Railroad tunnels, although we believe there is as much gold in the ton of rock. The reason for the diminished yield is that the sulphurets are now found unoxydised, whilst above the levels named they were found mostly oxydised, and the gold left free. The gold now held in combination with the sulphurets is not free to be amalgamated in the battery, and the yield will consequently be diminished by that amount. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, in order to bring up the yield per ton to former average, to add appliances for saving and working those sulphurets, and those appliancesshould be added with the least possible delay. The mill property is in good condition, and capable of doing all that was ever claimed for it.

The prospects for the future are certainly very encouraging. The

perty is in good condition, and capable of doing an that was ever claimed for it.

The prospects for the future are certainly very encouraging. The developments on the Clamper shoot, so far as they have yet gone, are good—as good as they could expect. There is a large vein of good rock in the Caton tunnel, and beyond the Caton in the stope at the 95-ft. winze there is an excellent vein going down fully 18 ft. wide, and it will not be long before the Caton level will be in this wide portion of good rock. They also find that the stopes at the north end of shoot, immediately above the Caton, have improved both in size and quality, and the stopes generally are looking well. The stopes that are already opened, and those that will be opened as the Caton level advances, will afford an abundant supply for the mill, and the yield must soon come up to the expected average, less the percentage contained in the sulphurets more than formerly.

Mr. John's examination of the Sierra Buttes was not sufficient to enable him to do it justice. He spent but two days there, which was too little time for a mine of its magnitude. It is the largest gold mine he had ever seen. It is a mammoth vein, having no equal

was too little time for a line of the magnitude. It is the largest gold mine he had ever seen. It is a mammoth vein, having no equal in the State of California. It is as well opened as a mine can well be, and the amount of reserves are very larke, probably enough to supply the mills for three years. The rock in reserve, as near as the eye can discern, is of equal quality with that now being milled. The 6th level seems to have gone in mostly in poor ground. This level is run on the Ariel lode, and first cut pay rock at about 800 ft. from its mouth. It passed through pay for but a short distance, when the vein became poor again, and has so continued to present end of tunnel. A cross-cut has been run at this level to the Cliff lode, and a level run along the line of the South Cliff. This level passed through pay rock a long distance. This South Cliff is a spur of gigantic dimensions, running diagonally from the cliff to the Ariel ledge, and it is estimated that there is in this spur alone in reserve over 70,000 tons. It is expected that this 6th level will yet develope some good pay on the Ariel ledge, as there is known to be good pay going down below the 2nd level near the western boundary line. He considers it very important that a 7th level should be run, and is glad to learn that they have started it. He has no doubt but that this new level will be an improvement on the 6th. The 6th having apparently gone over the top of one or two good shoots of rock, the 7th will cut right into them, and it is impossible to believe that this Ariel ledge will quit paying altogether as it goes down. The new mill is a very complete and substantial one, and cannot be much improved on. The others are not so good, but are capable of doing a great deal more good service. The surface works are admirably laid out, and all the arrangements are in well accord with the magnitude of the mine.

Original Correspondence.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

SIR,—The Halifax mail of the 8th inst., delivered to-day, brings the following intelligence from the gold districts:—
WAVERLEY.—The McClure Mine is turning out 200 ozs. a month, with only 14 hands, who are working on tribute, and report most encouragingly of their property. SHERBROOKE.—A new lode has been discovered on the Palmerston

Mine, which is turning out well, and will pay the tributers a good profit. The lode now being taken down in the Wellington looks profit. The lode now being taken down in the Wellington looks well, and is producing some good specimens of gold. They are putting in the new engine in this mine, and when it is fixed they will be able to work the several lodes in this property to advantage. The old engine would not keep the water out, but with the new one they will be able to keep the whole mine dry. The Dominion Mine is also improved, having cut other lodes which are productive. This district is showing fresh signs of life, and if the mines were only worked on a proper system they would repay their cost in a short time. Captain Warren is still working the Excelsior, on which he has discovered a new promising lode. His perseverance, as well as that of the other tributers, deserves reward.

CARIBOU.—Mr. Touquoy, besides prospecting on the Pioneer property, has been raising quartz from his own, 13 tons of which yielded 25 ozs. The lode is about 8 in. wide, so that it must be paying handsomely. The parties working the Victoria Mine were crushing a lot of 40 tons at the date (Sept. 3) of our correspondent's letter, and expected to yield 1½ oz. to the ton. The Victoria (water) mill has been idle for some time, and all the crushing is now done at the Pioneer (steam) mill.

the Pioneer (steam) mill.

The other districts have not reported by this mail. ACADIENSIS.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Will you permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge receipt of sundry proxies upon which I was to vote, on Tuesday, for the sake of peace for the election of Mr. Applegarth and the reelection of Mr. De Pass. I held a considerable number, but proxies were actually useless, because the Chairman ignored a demand for a poll, and every slip, resolution, or amendment which he thought clashed with his own interest. In many years experience I never awa a meeting so illegally dictated to, and as the Chairman appears to be, like the solicitor, free from legal restraint, gifted as a boastful orator as well, we must wait and live him down. It would not serve the interest of the proprietors if I were to prove the illegality of the Chairman's ruling, but rather comfort ourselves with the old proverb about rope enough, and future reformation.

Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, Sept. 18,

T. G. TAYLOR.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to thank those shareholders who were kind enough to favour me with their proxies, and allow me to say to the shareholders at large that I cannot help feeling astounded at the manner in which the Chairman refused to receive a demand for a poll when made in writing, signed by five shareholdes; thus, it appears to me, putting the Companies Acts at defiance, and then the retiring directors were re-elected at the adjourned extraordinary general meeting, for which they held proxies. The committee appointed, selected by the directors, are to select gentlemen to fill the other three vacancies. Had the retiring directors wished to make any show of fairness why did they not ask a committee to select gentlemen to fill all five of the vacancies instead of securing their own re-election first? which I am advised is entirely illegal. I fear that our solicitor's advice in refusing to grant a poll may be questioned, but on this point will some shareholder, who is versed in company law, be good enough to give his idea through the Journal, as I am sure that it will be most thankfully received by his fellow-shareholders. EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY. good enough to give his idea through the Journal, as I am sure that it will be most thankfully received by his fellow-shareholders. Judging from the fall in the price of the shares, it would appear that the proceedings of the last meeting have not been satisfactory to shareholders, for since it is known that the retring directors are re-elected (legally or illegally) the shares have fallen in price from 6½ to 5½.—Pulmerston Buildings, Sept. 18.

E. APPLEGARTH.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.

SIR,—In consequence of the failure of this bank to pay the usual interim dividend in July last I have, as a shareholder, been naturally anxious to ascertain its actual position and prospects. Not having obtained any satisfactory or definite reply to enquiries addressed to the officials, I trust you will now permit me in your columns to request information on the following points:—

In the balance-sheet, published in June last, showing the operations of the bank up to Dec. 31, 1873, I find that 36,797,682 florins are stated at that date to have been advanced on stocks, securities, &c., principally, I presume, in the Austrian Empire. Since that period, owing to the occurrence of the late "Krach" at Vienna, the value of stocks of every description suffered calamitous depreciation, and are still quoted at a very low price, whilst some of them are nearly worthless. Will the English directors be good enough to say whether their present value is not by at least one half less than the total so declared to have been advanced? And whether the loss thus sustained is not the true reason why they have been unable to the total so declared to have been advanced? And whether the loss thus sustained is not the true reason why they have been unable to make an intermediate distribution of dividend? The plain question is, what sums are lent on stocks, and what is their real present value in the market? In the same report the shareholders received intimation to the effect that the directors proposed to make a further attempt to place the then unissued 20,779 shares—12!. per share. Now, I understand that a syndicate has been formed with this object, and that it is even sought to realise a premium. Would it not be more straightforward and honourable towards the public to state the facts pertinent to the real condition of the bank, and to avoid the esclandere of subsequent exposure and loss to unwary investors?

An Anxious Inquires. AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER. vestors?

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

St. LAWRENCE (Gold).-Extract from the "San Francisco Weekly ST. LAWRENCE (Gold).—Extract from the "San Francisco Weekly Stock Report and California Sheet Journal," dated Aug. 28, 1874.—"The Mountain Democrat" says—"Since the crushing works closed down at the St. Lawrence Mine underground operations have been continued to the running of a contract drift on the 800 ft. level to the northward of the shaft. Last week in timbering this drift at a point 140 ft. north from the shaft the contractors cut into quartz at the bottom in widening to make a footing for their timber, and found ore which is estimated to be good for a yield of \$100 per ton. They cut into this fine ore about 18 in., but as they are running straight ahead on a contract, they are not authorised to prospect the width and condition of the ledge at this point. Some of the owners have probably come up by this time, and we presume they will immediately take measures to test this development."

Tileetings of Aublic Companies.

BOG MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday (Friday), at the offices, Austinfriars—Col. Corbett in the chair—"For the purpose of considering certain reports of the course to be pursued by the company, having regard to the difficulty of carrying on the business of the company to a profit, without its capital being increased or money being borrowed for its purposes, and to pass such special resolutions for increasing the capital of the company, or enabling the directors to borrow money for the purposes of the company, or for winding-up the company, or such course as shall be considered advisable."

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice calling the seeting, and also the following report, which had been received

immeting, and also the following report, which had been received; ifform Capt, Valentiron Capt, ValentvalentMain Lode: The 15t, east of shaft, is driven firm, but the end is nelly vice the control of the control

carry on without extracting the reserves, we are of opinion that in a year or two we shall be in a position to return very large quantities of lead and blende. The mine is provided with ample machinery, a new winding engine and bollen having recently been purchased, and in first-rate condition. The dressing floor only recently less that with capital sufficient to carry out the points recommended you will eventually have a lasting and profitable property. Yesterday we sent out samples for the sales of 60 tons of lead and 40 tons of blende on the 28d inst.-W. T. HARRIS, J. BARKELL.

The CHAIRMAN said that the shareholders would have learned from the report the property was placed each of the property was placed each of the report the property was placed each of the company was placed each of the report that property was placed each of the report that property was placed each of the company was placed each of the report that property was placed each of the property was placed to the property

The CHARMAN said that the shareholders would have learned from the report the position in which the company was placed, and also the prospects of the concern. He had always been sanguined the property, although he had, as it had turned out, under-estimated the amount of money required to develope it. He had not yet lost faith in the mine, if properly and thoroughly developed; but to do this it would require a fresh amount of capital; and after the report which they had heard, and after hearing a letter which he would read (and which had only been received that morning), he was in hopes the shareholders would be prepared to join, as far as they could, it as in the state of the state of the shareholders are the shareholders should be repeated to join, as far as they could, it as of the Manon wished to accord liberal terms to the works of the Bog Mine. (Cheers). Now, that was one of the most encouraging festers of all, because it gave the directors hopes that until a dividend was paid the condition of the state of the shareholders should all any scheme for raising money before the shareholders. The matter cost taked over by the directors, and if they would agree to adjourn the meeting all ay any scheme for raising money before the shareholders. The matter cost taked over by the directors, and if they would be given to the was in hopes that at the expiration of that time they would be increased in value if the morning the director which would meet the wishes of the shareholders, and enable to mine to be worked. It was impossible to sketch out what the scheme would be number they would be increased in value if the morning the director which would be necessary supply of coal to go on for another month, but at their meeting that morning the director hoped to be able to circuis a which would meet with their favour, and with their support. He might add the one of the great difficulties of the directors hoped to be able to circuis a which would meet with their favour, and with their support. He might add the one of the g from the report the position in which the company was placed, and also the prospects of the concern. He had always been sanguined the property, although he had, as it had turned out, under-estimated

WIGGINTON HALL COLLIERY COMPANY,—At a general meeting on Sept. 3 (Mr. Edward Forshaw in the chair), the Chairman stated that he had received a report from Mr. R. Jones, the company's manager, dated Aug. 31, in which Mr. Jones states that "I have now sunk a shaft to the depth of 8 yads. The sinking is easy, and the cost per yard nearly 50 per cent, less than ha benaid by neighbouring collieries." The Chairman stated that bricks had to be prechased to make sheds, and for bricking shaft, &c. When the sheds are completed, the company will be able to make and fire their own bricks. From the really are ceptionable quality of the clay, a ready market can be found at very advantages prices for all that can be made, and from this portion only, of the company's preperty a large profit will be realised. As to the building of cottages, proposed in the prospectus, it is thought better to delay the commencement until next Spring by which time your directors have every confidence in having the whole of his estate in working order, with every prospect of an early dividend.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

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[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET,

Although the fortnightly account settled on Wednesday last wa, comparatively speaking, light, the business since transacted has been of a very encouraging character, and we hear from several quarter of a difficulty in obtaining certain stocks, even at current quotation. In colliery securities the scarcity has been the most marked, and in one in particular—Cardiff and Swansea—have buying orders been very difficult to execute. The shares have, of course, become firmer, the last quotation being to execute. The shares have, of course, become firmer, the last quotation being to execute. The shares have, of course, become firmer, the last quotation being the course, become firmer, the last quotation being the course, become firmer, the last quotation being the course of the cou

enable profits to be made. A revenue is also antuciped on the color of low-grade ores possessed by the company, which are to be treated by flow process. As the company have let these, so to speak, on tribute, a certain postic secured without any risk whatever. A calm has succeeded the excitement of law week in Prince of Wales, and very little has been done in the share; price she a decline from those ruling last week.

The meeting of West Chiverton is to be held at the London Tavern on risk mext, when a call is expected. We are informed that no improvement has the next price of the returns during the past quarter, and that finaucial difficulties into made at the last meeting, for what with impaired credit and diminished the prospects were the reverse of encouraging. In mines the discharge of list itses should always be of the first importance, for however long postpood the first importance, for however long postpood the agency and captain's charges) costs nearly as much as in the patient of West Chiverton—that the establishment (by which we must agency and captain's charges) costs nearly as much as in the patient of the reverse of the reverse of the property of the reverse of the property of the reverse of the revers

a received a remittance of 1300/.; the shares, however, are among the "neared" class, and transactions in them are extremely difficult, owing to the utter sted "class, and transactions in them are extremely difficult, owing to the utter sted "class, and transactions in them are extremely difficult, owing to the state when the shares would resome amount of favour. Javail shares are arther more enquired for, although easier very low, the quotations being 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; this should be a prosent property, and the shares are sufficiently cleap to make the purchase of a few diegroperty, and the shares are sufficiently cleap to make the purchase of a few diededs a matter of very small amount, and consequently of little risk, whilst chances of a substantial rise are, to say the least, good; profits are being made chances of a substantial rise are, to say the least, good; profits are being made chances of a substantial rise are, to say the least, good; profits are being made

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST WHEAL SETON.—The lamented death of Mr. O. Matthews has left avancey in the pursership of this mine, and Mr. Thomas Pryor is a candidate for the office. Mr. Pryor has been a purser of mines for several years, and didate to the office. Mr. Pryor has been a purser of mines for several years, and has had considerable experience in connection with that class of business; he is has had considerable experience in connection with that class of business; he is denerally respected in mining circles, and has had the support of many of the influential local shareholders, who believe his appointment to the office will give suifaction to all connected with the enterprise.

POLROSE.—The monthly sale of tin, on Sept. 4, was 5 tons 11 cwts. 3gr. 191s., which realised 2881, 17s. 10d.

St. JUST (North Levant).—An improvement is reported in the Morth Sennick lode in this mine, which, if permanent, will considerably increase the value of the mine. The lode, now being driven west, was about two years since very rich some 50 fms. east of the present improvement.

(ATHEDRAL.—The lode in the engine-shaft is worth 40l. per fm., and the general opinion is that a rich Gwennap copper mine is being opened up.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for August is 17. They have consumed 1477 tons of coal, and lifted 108 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 48,700,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded

sumption of 112 ibs. of coar. The following engine average duty:—
Creaver and Wheal Abraham—Sturt's 90 in.
Ditto ditto —Pelly's 80 in.
Delocath—S5 in.
West Basset—Thomas's 60 in.
West Chiverton—New 80 in.
West Tolgus—Richard's 70 in.
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept. 2, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Sept. 17.

Mines.	7	'on	8.	I	rice	8.	Mines.	Tons.	I	rio	ð.
Milies,	t Consols	100		£5	19	0	Marke Valley	61	£2	14	6
	P COMPONENT.	94		2	8	0	ditto	. 60	4	13	6
ditto	************	87		4	4	0	ditto		0	15	0
ditto	**************	85		ī	7	0	Brookwood	0.0		12	0
ditto				4	2	6	ditto	-		0	0
ditto	***********	-		6	3	6	ditto	4.00		2	0
ditto		==		4	15	6	ditto	40	0	13	6
ditto				9	10	0	ditto		6	15	6
ditto		60		4	0	6	ditto	0.0	2.7	8	6
ditto					9	6	Glasgow Caradon		-	0	0
ditto				20	27	0				0	ő
ditto		50	*****	- 44	-	0			0	- 1	0
ditto	**********	57		0	4	0	3744			2	6
ditto		28	******	0	10	6			200	18	6
ditto		18	*****	4	12					10	6
Hingston D	own	94	*****	2	12	0			4	11	0
ditto		90		2	9	0	ditto		9	10	6
ditto	**********	86		2	12	0	Wheal Crebor		3	18	0
ditto		80		2	2	0	ditto		-		
ditto	***********	76		2	.7	0	ditto	20	10	3	0
ditto		74	******	2	10	0	East Caradon		0	2	
South Carac	lon	89	*****	4	18	6	ditto	60	4	4	6
ditto		86		5	15	6	ditto	20	12	16	6
ditto		21		6	9	6	New Pembroke		9	1	6
ditto	***********	53	*****	6	9	6	Wheal Russell		2	8	0
ditto		49		12	10	0	ditto		3	17	0
ditto	**************	43		7	7	0	West Maria & Fortescue	50	2	2	0
ditto	************			4	9	0	ditto	40	7	17	0
	y	92		2	11	6	Belstone	16	4	11	0
ditto	y	77	******	4	2	0					
taresto.	***********			OT	AT.	DI	RODUCE				

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		TOT	AL	PH	RODUCE.					
Becon Great Con.	983	 £3825	0	6	Wheal Crebor	145		€ 666	2	6
Hingston Down			2	0	East Caradon	145		843	2	6
South Caradon		2722			New Pembroke					0
Marke Valley		1021			Wheal Russell			282		0
Brookwood	296	 1355			West Maria, &c			419		0
Glasgow Caradon.	255	 1292	3	6	Belstone	16	*****	72	16	0
Gunnislake (Clit.)			3	0						
		8105	0	0.1	Awarana nuaduan					7/

 erage standard
 £105
 0
 | Average produce
 £4
 9
 6%

 Average price per ton
 3532
 | Quantity of fine copper 234 tons 11 cwts.

 Amount of money
 £15,854
 15
 0

 157 SALE
 Average produce
 7½

 Biandard of corresponding sale last month, £101
 6
 0
 Produce, 7½

NO SALE on Thursday next, September 24.

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tab's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parela.—Crenver and Wheal Abraham 450—West Wheal Tolgus 375—Carn Brea 38—West Wheal Seton 140—East Wheal Basset 125—South Wheal Crofty 84—Wheal Basset 69—East Pool 60—St. Aubyn United 60—South Dolcoath 44—Wheal Bean 38—South Carn Brea 33—South Wheal Frances 13—Wheal Buller 7—Pednardra United 6—South Tolcarne 5—New Dolcoath 5.—Total, 1760 tons.

The following Reports arrived too late for insertion in their proper places:-The following Reports arrived too late for insertion in their proper places:—
QUEEN'S (Silver-Lead).—E. Evans, Sept. 16: Gladstone Shaft: The men are
maing good progress with the sinking of this shaft; the lode continues without
duage. The lode in the 120 yard level, east of Gladstone shaft, is more sparry,
with about 6in. of clay on the footwall, and is better for progress. The new lode
safe the 80 yard level is improving in appearance for lead and progress. Such
steps in the roof of the new lode above the 80 yard level is hard for progress, but
yelling lead daily. The Hopewell lode out of the 140 yard level, west of Camlan, we have abandoned for the present, and I have put the men to drive on
Milw lode at the 80 yard level, which is an important point to wook upon.

BLUE TENT CONSOLIDATED.—Col. C. W. Tozer, Aug. 24: I came dwn from the head of ditch yesterday, where I am pleased to inform you the same building is going forward rapidly, as the number of men now under employed permits. We now have about 30 men employed, and the daily progress insout if rost: this rate will finish the flume about November I, if we are embled like it up. The tunnel through Saw Mill flat ridge is more than two thirds sae, and good progress is being made; it will be completed as early as the flume as be. The tunnel and flume being done, and about 1/2 mile of ditch dry, water as he supplied to the anxious and expectant miners at Diamond Creek. I hope to sake to put about 30 Chinamen digging the ditch early in September. Mr. Cartany and Mr. Dixon spent some days in an examination of the flume built, at leading, the tunnel, the Diamond Creek diggings, &c., and I am pleased to ylat they expressed to me entire satisfaction with the work done, and my law for continuing the same. Both these gentlemen have given the last week to Abova them the mine in operation. They have, I think, reported by letter their two and impressions regarding the mine. We shall not be able to wash at the same which is an entire the same was a flant clean-up of Breson. Expect good returns for amount of water used on Enterprise, and Marbella directors have

MARBELLA IRON ORE COMPANY.—The Marbella directors have anisht Lia Iron Ork Company.—The Marbella directors have seed the following report of the proceedings of the company for the half-year slig Jane 30. The output for that period amounts to 25,016 tons, as compared the 2,040 tons for the same period last year, thus showing an increase of 5957 tons, there is every reason to believe will be more than maintained, owing to the best of the company of smidenshes have also been reduced. The decrease in the deadstuff is very maderal seasons as the following figures will show:—Deadstuff for six months ending ine at a list, 23,683 tons; ditto, 1873, 216,433 tons—showing a decrease of 133,750 km. Reterring to the remarks in the resport of February 21 regarding the considered and this without any allowance having been made, even for the heavy sim for non-delivery. The low-priced contracts are now reduced to 3000 tons. The pier, railway, and plant continue to be kept up in an efficient state. The result the high year's working shows a net profit of \$5000!, ; but the directors would resumed that no dividend should be declared till the end of the year, when they allowed the high year's working shows a net profit of \$500!; but the directors would really expect that the statement of accounts then to be submitted will warrant them a peppoing a dividend which will be considered satisfactory by the shareholders.

The BLUE JACKET MINE — An inconvention was formed in this.

any spect that the statement of accounts then to be submitted will warrant them a processing a dividend which will be considered satisfactory by the shareholders. The Blue Jacket Mine.—An incorporation was formed in this by this week under the name of the Blue Jacket Gold and Bilver Mining Compart. The mine is located in the Bull Run district, Elka county, Nevada. A state of the state of the mine is said to the state of the state of the state of the said to the said that th

suppose that this gentlemen is rather too fastidious in his choice of mining property, since through his agency several promising sales have fallen through. Mr. Phillips (who is a pre-eminently practical man) has been appointed general executive manager of the property, and is now superintending the construction of the machinery. This will, however, require only one-third of his time, and his general business will be conducted at San Francisco as heretofore. There is a tunnel some 300 ft. long in the mine, and two winzes have been sunk in it for prospecting pur poses. The ledge is from 4 to 18 ft. in width. It is a splendid looking quartz, in a very healthy formation. There are now over 400 tons of ore in the dump, which will mill about \$60 per ton in gold and silver. Mr. Phillips was the first one to speak favourably of the Great Western Quicksilver Mine of all those who examined it, and it is now turning out in a manner to justify his opinion. This one is the first instance, however, that we know of that he has approved of a mine in Nevada, although he has examined quite a number, and it spacks well for the mine that his report is so favourable.—Mining and Scientific Press (San Francisco, Aug. 22.)

THE RUBY MINING COMPANY.—The trial of Mr. Edward Herzberg THE RUBY MINING COMPANY.—The trial of Mr. Edward Herzberg Hartmont and Mr. Leonard David Heynemann, merchants in the City, who stand charged, under committal by the Lord Mayor, with having unlawfully conspired and agreed together by false and fraudulent pretences and representations to induce Mr. W. Askew, J.P., and others, to become shareholders of the Ruby Consolidated Mining Company (Limited), with intent to defraud, has been removed by a writ of certiorari from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench. The application was granted on Tuesday at the instance of the defendants by Baron Amphlett, sitting in Judges' of Queen's Bench. The application was granted on Tuesday at the instance of the defendants by Baron Amphlett, sitting in Judges' Chambers, on the ground of the magnitude of the transactions in question, and the advantage of having a special jury to try the case. The fact that upon the construction of the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, which has reference to the registration of contracts entered into by a company and its promoters, the legal profession were entirely at variance, and that no authoritative decision had yet heap propounced upon that important point was also used. reasion were entrely at variance, and that no authoritative decision had yet been pronounced upon that important point, was also urged as a reason for removing the cause to a superior Court. On Thursday the defendants, with Mr. George Lewis, their solicitor, attended before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, at the Mansion House, and formally entered into recognizances to appear for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of Michaelmas Term.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—
WEDNESBURY COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000%, in 100. shares. To acquire a colliery property at Wednesbury, Stafford. The subscribers are—J. B. Dimmock, Wednesbury, 10; W. Hackwood, Wednesbury; T. Jones, Wednesbury, 10; T. S. Hatton, Wednesbury, 10; F. W. Seaman, Wednesbury, 10; J. Slater, Darlington, 10; J. C. Whitehouse, Wednesbury, 5.

MANCHESTER LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 21,000%, in 22. shares. The subscribers to this company (who take one share each) are—James Thomson, Grosvenor-street, Manchester; W. Heathoote, Whalley Range; G. Heathoote, Manchester; P. Thomson, High-street, Oxford-road, Manchester; R. Heathoote, Piocadilly, Manchester.

RHEINFELDEN HOTEL AND SALINE BATHS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000%, in 4% shares. To purchase the Rhein Sool Bad, at Rheinfelden, Canton of Aargan, Switzerland. The subscribers are—L. A. Welsh, Norfolk-square Hotel, Paddington, 1; C. W. Spencer, Victoria Chambers, 2; R. A. Rowe, Hampstead, 1; F. J. Sang, Paris, 3; J. Armit, 33, Abchurch-lane, 2; Jay Ess, 2, Cushincourt, E.C., 3; D. Guillod, 17, Trafalgar-square.

LION CEMPENT AND CHALK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000%, in 25% shares. To acquire quarters and buildings at West Thurrock and Stefford, Esser. The subscribers are—F. Caters, Newcastle, 60. A. M. Cohen, Newcastle, 60; J. Mason, Swansea, 100; H. J. Gardiner, Orsetterrance, 28; W. Marples, Hibernia Chambers, 40; J. Cohen, 30, Great St. Helen's, 68; J. Lark, Gravesend, 60.

VICTORIA THREAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000%, in 8% shares. To acquire the Victoria Mills, Stockport, Chester. The subscribers are—W. Gilmore, Cheadle Buckley, 50; H. Isherwood, Cheadle, 50; J. Parson, Cheadle; J. Warren, Stockport, 20; S. Taylor, Heaton Norton, 25; and P. Walker, Sevenhulme, 50.

FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000%, in 2% shares. To carry on business upon co-operative principles at Knightsbridge. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. H. d

LA ALCARCAZA WINE AND CIGAR COMPANY (Limited),—Capital Soul, in 5t. shares. To acquire an iron foundry at Accrington.

LA ALCARCAZA WINE AND CIGAR COMPANY (Limited),—Capital

10,000l., in 10l. shares.

TYLDE SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000l., in 5l shares. The subscribers to this company reside at Blackpool.

RYHOPE COLLIERY, ON THE WEAR-No. II.

RYHOPE COLLIERY, ON THE WEAR—No. II.

By whatever route Ryhope Colliery is approached it presents every appearance of a thriving and important industry. Taking the road from the pit village, it is easy to realise the large employment it gives, and the evidences of its teeming population will not fail to convey some idea of the grand results which such an enterprise is calculated to secure. There are, it is true, few peculiar characteristics attaching to this colliery as distinguished from others, because it is only in detail that we find collieries differ much. The peculiarity of Ryhope is that it is situated in the centre of a charming landscape, in the midst of rolling hills and pleasant downs. Nature, indeed, owes it a grudge for disturbing its slumbering serenity, and converting a quiet vale into tumuli of splint, blue metal, and rubble. A pandemonium of smoke and fire mars by its presence the transparent atmosphere of other days ere the rich mineral wealth which lies beneath was forced into channels of utility for the benefit and comfort of man. The throes of mighty effort, and the stir of mining activity, which appeal to the sentiment as well as the understanding, have given a new character to the

effort, and the stir of mining activity, which appeal to the sentiment as well as the understanding, have given a new character to the neighbourhood, and a thriving centre to skilled labour.

There are two shafts at this colliery, both of which are used for raising coal, and around them respectively are the mechanical appliances, with all the bustle of raising and sinking of tubs, and turning out the coal which constantly arrives at the surface. Each of the shafts have a diameter of 15 ft. 6 in., and a depth of 254 fms., or 508 yards. There is a considerable difference, however, between the two in regard to the appliances for hauling. One of the shafts is divided in the centre by a brick brattice, the orifice on one side being used as a downcast and the other as an upcast shaft. Two sets of tubs are used in the operation. The other shaft is similarly divided, but both divisions are used for drawing coals; in this four sets of tubs are used. The actual time consumed in the upcast is about 1½ minute, but taking into consideration the changing of the tubs, the delivery of coals at the pit's mouth may be estimated at about 13 initiate, but warm into consideration the changing of the tubs, the delivery of coals at the pit's mouth may be estimated at about two minutes interval, a rate sufficiently rapid to keep the men employed on the bank in full activity. The colliery is worked by three powerful engines of 180-horse power each, all of which were made by Messrs. Murray and Company, engineers, of Chester-le-street. Each engine is supplied by four boilers, 40 feet long by 7 feet in diameter, come idea of the area convisied by this postion. le-street. Each engine is supplied by four boilers, 40 feet long by 7 feet in diameter; some idea of the area occupied by this portion of the works may, therefore, be formed. There is also a compressed air-engine, the largest in England we understand, and probably in the world. The steam-cylinders of this engine are 32 inches in diameter. the world. The steam-cylinders of this engine are 32 inches in diameter, and the compressing cylinder 33, and they work two double 14-inch cylinder engines in the pit, used for the purpose of conveying coals from the extremity of the workings to the pit's bottom. Over the mouth of each pit is a species of wooden house, and to get down to the shaft the colliers have to ascend a stair to reach the platform of the structure. The tubs, or more properly speaking the cage containing the tubs, makes its appearance through the opening above the mouth of the shaft. The tubs are placed on a level with the platform—which is sheathed with plates of iron to withstand the wear and tear which the wheels would inflict on the with the platform—which is sheathed with plates of from to withstand the wear and tear which the wheels would inflict on the timbers—when they are withdrawn from the cage and taken to the screens. It will be interesting, probably, if we pause for a moment to describe the means by which the coals are prepared for the market. On their arrival at the pit's mouth the tubs, as we have shown, are drawn off the cage one by one, and as one man takes charge of a tub, they are sent at once to the screens used for separating the round coal from the small. The round coals roll off the bars of the screen into a truck, and are thenceforth ready for the market, the walling being done simultaneously by boys. The small coals drop through into a tub and are taken to what is called the apparatus, which consists of a series of screens for separating nuts,

peas, and duff. The tubs are hoisted by means of machinery to a height of something like 70 or 80 feet, and tipped over the steel bars of an inclined screen which separates the nuts from the smaller coal. The nuts pass hence into a truck beneath, and are ready to be taken away, whilst the peas during the passage of the coal down the screen fall through on to a strong wire screen called the guage screen, thus undergoing a similar process to the nuts. The duff falls to a lower level, and thus sifted from the rest of the coal, is finally deposited in the trucks. Something like 2000 tons of coals a-day

screen, thus undergoing a similar process to the nuts. The duff falls to a lower level, and thus sifted from the rest of the coal, is finally deposited in the trucks. Something like 2000 tons of coals a-day are in this way prepared for the market.

The hours of labour are divided into two shifts, the first commencing at five o'clock in the morning, and the second closing at eleven at night. As this necessitates some delay in the change of men, the shifts may be said to be about nine hours each.

The carrying arrangements are undertaken by the North-Eastern Railway Company, who supply both locomotives and wagons for the conveyance of the coals from the pit mouth to the drops in Sunderland, a distance of some three miles and a-half. It should be mentioned, however, that the Colliery Company have locomotives of their own which are used for shunting and facilitating the traffic from the pits as well as for conveying and depositing rubbish on the pit bank. The company are also the owners of the line as far as its junction with that of the North-Eastern Company at Ryhope, and, like the New Silksworth line, it runs through considerable cuttings and over steep embankments. Very little coal, comparatively speaking, from the Ryhope pits finds its way into the local market, the great bulk of the output—a fractional portion only excepted—being taken to the London and other markets by screw colliers, sailing vessels having been almost superseded.

taken to the London and other markets by screw colliers, sailing vessels having been almost superseded.

The Ryhope pits enjoy one great, and we may add peculiar, advantage by the absence of any large pressure of water. There is, we are informed, just sufficient to carry on pit purposes and no more. The water comes from the springs in the limestone rock—the source from which the Burdon Waterworks drawsits supply for Sunderland. This water is conveyed by means of pipes into the workings, and being thus disseminated, so far from causing any trouble, is an absolute and invaluable assistance, as it meets necessities which in its absence would have to be supplied from other sources and by other means. Nor do the waterworks, so far as we can learn, suffer in the least by this tapping process. It may be, and it is no doubt a fact, that but for these works the pits would suffer, if not from inundations, at least from troublesome accumulations of water which might require to be pumped out at a heavy cost.

Another element of industry to which the colliery gives rise—and with which it is associated—may be mentioned the large number of artizans it employs. The workshops of the colliery are numerous and extensive, and consist of joiners' shop, fitting shop, saddlera' shop, blacksmiths' shop, store-houses, &c. There are also some extensive kilns for lime burning for pit uses, and these, with the glare and smoke from burning and incandescent banks, present at night-fall a scene, not perhaps of novely to those accustomed to look upon

shop, blacksmiths' shop, store-houses, &c. There are also some extensive kilns for lime burning for pit uses, and these, with the glare and smoke from burning and incandescent banks, present at nightfall a scene, not perhaps of novelty to those accustomed to look upon spectacles of the kind, but, nevertheless, one that is not the less weird because it is familiar. But Ryhope Colliery in this differs from none of the large collieries of the North, which even in repose have certain striking features which possess a character exclusively their own. The limestone, in which the geology of the county abounds, is got from a quarry not many yards distant from the colliery, and as it is a commodity in large demand, and likely to remain so, its presence on the spot is a great convenience.

The new steam brickworks, erected by Messrs. Pollock and Pollock, of Leeds, though not quite complete, are now in partial operation, and when in full work will, no doubt, fulfil all the anticipations formed of them. The machinery is capable of being regulated so as to produce any quantity of bricks up to 20,000 per diem; but, of course, the work at present is rather tentative than otherwise, and consequently the machine is not driven at a high speed. It may be added, as reflecting creditably upon the enterprise of the company, that it is the only steam brick manufactory in connection with a colliery in the county of Durham. The large quantity of bricks used in the colliery, and for works connected with it, rendered the establishment of these works an urgent necessity. They will enable the company to meet a great demand for bricks at the lowest possible cost. The capital expended in their erection, although considerable, may be regarded as a first cost, and, under the circumstances, there can be no possible doubt of its proving a wise investment. As a further evidence of the increasing prosperity of the colliery, it is only necessary to add before concluding this notice, that the company are about to build 50 additional colliers' houses

MICA.

This mineral is sometimes erroneously called "isinglass," "Muscovy

This mineral is sometimes erroneously called "isinglass," "Muscovy glass," &c. Its name signifies to shine, to glitter, from this conspicuous characteristic which it possesses; it is of common occurrence in primitive and secondary formations; is one of the chief constituents of granite, mica schist, and to a small extent gneiss. In limestone it forms masses, pockets, beds, and veins, often of considerable size. In granite the plates or crystals are small, mostly under In inch in diameter, though in some coarse granitic formations a foot and upwards. The group of micas may be classified in two divisions. Those which are silicates of alumina and alkalines, as muscovite, lepidolite, and the magnesian micas, as philogopite, biotite, &c. All are readily distinguishable for their brilliant lustre or glitter, whence the name, as well as for their distinct cleavage in one direction, and tough foliaceous structure, which permits of separation into very thin sheets. The two species described below are very valuable in commerce. Muscovite is essentially a silicate of alumina and potash, with occasionally a small and varying quantity of iron, traces of flourine, and in some of the green varieties chromium; crystallisation, trimetric, usually six-sided tables; colour, black, brown, silvery-white, grey, green, with pearly, pseudo-metallic lustre; not attacked by acids; refractory, only fusing on thin edges before the blow-pipe; lamine very tough and flexible. PHILOGOPITE: Magnesian mica; composition, silica, alumina, and magnesia, with traces of iron, potash with soda and fluorine; crystallisation similar to the foregoing; colour, brown, reddish-brown, yellowish-brown, olive-green, grey, with pearly lustre; whitens in blow-pipe flame and melts on thin edges; when reduced to a fine powder, attacked by hot sulphuric acid, the silica separating in thin scales; also like muscovite, so tough and elastic that it can be split into sheets of extreme brought to light very ancient, and probably the remains of the most extensive mica m

shows that a large demand must have then existed.

In more modern times the use of mica was chiefly for windows of war ships, lanterns, and other conditions liable to concussion; but recently it had been applied to a variety of useful purposes, and has acquired a very considerable value, so that in times of scarcity good qualities have sold as high as \$10, \$15, and even more perpound. The value of mica is determined by the colour, size, soundness, and toughness; the most transparent large sound sheets being in highest esteem. The older consumption at present is for stove glass. Without mica we should lack the cosy ruddy genial glow of the base burning and other illuminated stoves. The quantity consumed annually in this branch it is difficult to ascertain, but is necessarily very large. Coarsely pulverised, it is found to be an excellent roofing material (superior to ordinary gravel), to which use it is also applied in the same manner as slate. It makes, when finely ground, a good lubricant for certain purposes. It is superior to cardboard for marine compass dials. Formerly it was largely used as a filling for fire-proof safes. It is also used in the lettering of fancy signs. When very clear, it forms a better protection to photographs than ename! But by far the most artistic application is in the manufacture of lamp shades. With the aid of chromo-lithography exquisite pictures are printed on sheets of mica, three or four of which are tastefully joined together, and form a really beautiful design. Mica is eagerly sought for to supply the large and increasing demand. Active operations are carried on in various places, particularly in North Carolina, New Jersey, &c.; also in several places in Canada.—Firint and Oil Trade.

ECONOMISING FUEL. - The object of the invention of Mr. J. G. ECONOMISING FUEL.—The object of the invention of Mr. J. Q. KIETLEY, of Monkwarmouth, is to economies fuel by consuming the smoke and combustible gases that issue from the flues of furnaces, and also to utilise the waste heat that would otherwise escape therefrom. The air to support combustion in these furnaces enters through openings provided with dampers, and passes in a serpentine direction among or around the smoke tubes, and as the air enters at the totom of the apparatus and ascends among the smoke tubes and finally escapes at the top, it muts necessarily become heated before it arrives at the cuit aperture, where it mixes with the smoke and combustible gases, and in the one arrangement enters the ashpit of the furnace, and in the other is carried forward to the chimney.

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Sept. 10: No. 2 adit driving east is producing stones of lead, and is of a kindly appearance. No. 4 stope over this level is worth 133. per ouble fathern for lead. The 13 computed tens sampled will be weighted and sent off on Monday next, when I will give you full particulars.

ASSHETON.—M. H. Whitford, J. Craze, Sept. 16: The part of the lode carried, about 24 ft. wide, in the 50, west of Mawr shaft, is yielding good stones of lead, and we hope shortly to get under the run of ore gone down from the 40. No material change in the 40, west of Mawr shaft. The winze sinking below this level is producing from 4 to 5 tons of lead per fathom. The two stopes in back of this level, east and west of No. 1 winze, will yield in the aggregate 1½ fon of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the 30, west of No. 2 winze, will yield 25 cwts. of lead and blende per fathom, and from its appearance we shall soon enter into the course of ore gone down from the 30. The stope east of the winze, west of Browne's, will yield 25 cwts. of lead per fathom. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the 30, west of Browne's, the lode will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom. We shipped the parcel of blende, sold to Messra. the Villiers Co., yesterday, Sept. 15, 49 tons, dry weight.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Geo. Rowe, Joseph Mitchell, Sept. 16: We have discontinued the drivage on the north part of the lode at the 6f, east of sump-winze, and placed the men to drive on the south part, which is showing an improved appearance, with strong sulphur-mundic and fine stones of ore; and also resumed the drivage west at the same level with four additional hands, where the lode is 12 ft. wide going towards the big cross-course and the junction of the north and south parts of the lode. The strike men are returning, and making frequent applications to work on the calendar-month system, and believing that the four weeks pay principle is an error, and detrimental to Devon and Cornish mining in general.

polications to work on the calendar-month system, and believing that the fourweeks pay principle is an error, and detrimental to Devon and Cornish mining in
general.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, Sept. 17: There is no change to notice today, operations generally are by the side of the lode. The lode will be taken down
in the different levels, and a full report given next week.

BLAEN OWMBAGH STEAM COLLLERY.—J. Kitto, Sept. 15: We have got
on very well with the sinking of the new shaft during the past month, but have
not made such good progress as we did to commence with in consequence of having
got down to very hard rock, which we cannot work without blasting, and I have had
to advance the price to the sinkers from 3. to 69. per yard. The appearance of the
rock we are now in at the bottom of the shaft seems to indicate that we are very
near the coal. We have got houses erected for the accommodation of our workmen, and have them all comfortably lodged on the company's ground. I have
purchased a 25-feet water-wheel 3 tt. 11 in. in breast, with all pumping and other
gear complete, which I am now having sent on the works, and we have aliab
abelit completed, and have arranged with the masons to proceed with the works
immediately, so that we shall not be long before we are at work after the masons
have started. A better or more suitable set of machinery could not possibly be
obtained—everything equal to new.

BUUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Sept. 12: The 40, west of Polyear shaft
on the south part of the Fink lode, continues to look very promising. The lode is
about 2 ft. wide, and worth 3t. to 40. per fathom. Some 10 fathoms cast of
this point, and in the back of the 50. two tribute pitches are at work on good payable ground, therefore we hope shortly to meet with an improvement in the east
end. There is no new feature to notice on the Wheal Betsy lode.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Davis, Sept. 16: No. 2 Shaft, Middle Lode: The lode in the
52, east of Lloyd's cross-cut, is strong and promising, composed of light killas

are at a standstill. I have written to Mr. Marsuen, or the solar youngs, on new jaws.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—John Christophers, James Mayne (St. Agnes), Sept. 18: All points in our mines are about the same as reported for publication on the 5th instant, except that the lode in the 62 fathom level going west is getting better defined, about 2 ft. wide, and looking as though we might get a good lode and your core. At the 20 fathom level, between Tonkins's and Hodge's shafts, the men have been cuttling ground and putting in launders preparatory for sinking the winze to the 30; therefore, we cannot say much about the lode there. The new dressing machinery will, as promised by the engineer in charge of it, now soon be completed.

any core. At the 20 fathom level, between Tookins's and Hodge's shafts, the men have been cutting ground and putting in launders preparatory for sinking the winze to the 30; therefore, we cannot say much about the lode there. The new dressing machinery will, as promised by the engineer in charge of it, now soon be completed.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, Sept. 18: In the 70 fm. level east we opened the cross-cut south about 3 ft., and discovered a branch 1 ft. wide, well filled with biende and lead ore-saving work; this branch is carrying the lead about 40° south of east, so I intend to drive on its course; the ground is more favourable, and the men are making good progress. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level east are without and the stope of the course; the ground is more favourable, and the men are we are near the south part of the lode; a few days will prove this. Dressing, &c., going on well.

ORENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—W. Thomas, J. Hammil, Sept. 16: Setting Report: Sturt's Engine Shaft: To sink the shaft below the 228 by eight men, the month, at 45. per fathom; the lode is at present disordered, but we are of opinion there is more of the lode standing to the north; this shaft is about 5 ft. below the level. To drive the 228 west by six men, the month, at 19. per fathom; the lode here is small, but we anticipate an improvement as we approach the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 215. To drive the 215 end west by eight men, the month at 12. Per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some rich stones of grey copper ore. To sink a winze below the 200 east by two men and two boys, the month, at 14. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some rich stones of grey copper ore. To sink a winze below the 205 men and the company of the company

the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little in. No. 1 rise to four men, are monan, as at 71, per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide. No. 2 rise to four men, the month, at 81.10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and producing but little mineral. To drive the 140 west by six men, the month, at 81.0s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, but of little value.—Card's Shaft: To drive the 70 cross-cut south and we terested some small branches, but we think the main part of the lode is still standing to the south. There are employed on the mines this week on tutwork 197 men and boys, tribute 71 men and boys, and at surface 64—332.

OWM BYOHAN.—Thomas Owen, Sept. 15: The lode in Cabin adit appears to be much the same. In the drivage on No. 1 lode there are large spots and small ribs of lead ore all through the end. 1 expect an improvement here shortly.

CWM DW YFOR.—J. Jewell, Sept. 17: The lode in No. 1 level, driving east of the north cross-cut, is yielding good stones of copper ore and sulphur: a strong lode. The lode in No. 1 level, driving east of the north cross-cut, is 13½ ft. wide, producing good lead, and promising for further improvement. We are now clearing out the water and fixing timber in the little shaft sunk on this lode, and shall commence stoping the ore ground east and west of the shaft in a day or two. The machinery and pitwork are in good order and work well.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, Sept. 12: Yesterday was our pay and setting-day, when the following bargains were re-set:—The 20 to drive east by two men, at 44. per fathom: the same level to drive west by two men, at 64. 10s, per fathom: 1 am glad to acquaint you that the lode in each end has improved this week. I will give you the value on each point this day week. Machinery working well.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge and Son, Sept. 16: As we are advancing west of the junction in the 25 the lode is improving, showing great strength: it is composed of lime, crystallised quartz. and fine lumps of solid lead ore, worth in the bottom over 3 tons per fathom; this

rum of oxe. The new shaft (Wilson's) is going down in a position to prove the floors near the same, when the staff will go direct to the crusher. In the other larguists there is no change worthy of notice. Dressing is going on regularly, and targuist there is no change worthy of notice. The state of the progress that were han het been guite so suffactory as we ling way; however, the shafts is here to the control of the progress that were the property of the progress. The return is a light thus each shad to the progress. The return is a light thus desy-size, containing branches of guite or suffactory as we ling way; however, the shafts is now again in a most salitateory state of progress. The return is a light thus classy-size, or the progress of the progress. The return is a light thus control to the progress. The return is a light thus control to the progress of the progress. The return is a light thus the progress of the progress of the progress. The return is a light thus the progress of two months to get at a very rich lode of tin in the West Grylls lode, now under water, and also to the adjoining Great South Copper lode, which below the 40 is also under water, and as soon as we get down to the 60 at Trevellyan's we shall drive a cross-cut to meet that which we are driving south-west from Walter's shaft (already driven 35 fms.), which will again intersect the Wellington lode. All these lodes will then, in about six months, be unwatered by the great engine at Walter's shaft, and a vast extent of most valuable lodes will be laid open to easy success. We shall be making good saving work while these operations are going on, for samples of ore obtained at the 40 fathorn level yield as much as 20 per cent. black tin, and the copper ores are equally rich and valuable. Fisher's lode, recently cut in the south east cross-cut in the 60 fathorn level, at Walter's lode 2 ft. wide, good saving work, and yields about 1½ per cent. tin. The Georgia lode west, in same level, is getting wider, and will produce good saving work, the whole lode yielding on assay 1½ per cent. tin: but at present we are driving on the side of the lode only, before removing it, which we shall commence doing in a week or two. The other parts of this mine are progressing favourably. The Trevain Mine continues to yield us some splendid ore, averaging about 10 per cent. of black tin, some of it yielding 20 per cent. but as yet we are only working above the 30 fm. level, on which we are driving round. We have had many visitors of mining note here to look at the large blocks of ore brought to surface, several of which are over 2 owts. each, and which assay in the bulk over 50 per cent. black tin.

— Sept. 16: The mines continue to improve, and the samples assayed turn out better than we expected.

— Sept. 18: The mines continue to improve, and the samples assayed turn out better than we expected.

FRON YELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Sept. 16: In the cross-cut driving north of level, west of deep adit, there is no particular change to notice since my last; our progress during the past week has been satisfactory. In the cross-cut driving south of shaft during the past week we have met with some very nice spots of lead ore in the rook; the ground through which we are now passing is of a nexceedingly encouraging nature, and judging from its character the lode when reached, which we expect will happen every day, can hardly fail to be very productive of lead ore.

FURZE HILL.-W. Doidge, Sept. 17: No. 1 North Lode: FURZE HILL.—W. Doldge, Sept. 17: No. 1 North Lode: Since my less report we have commenced a new stope in the back of the 54, east of Bell rift, which blocked up; I expect to get this in regular working order in about three west from this date, when the clearing east will again be resumed. The lode in the above stope is 5 ft. wide, and worth for thi from 10t. to 12t. per fathom. Price for stoping, 22. 15s.—Middle Lode: There is no change in the 40 fm. level west, the lode looks kindly. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 4t. per fathom. Price for stoping, 30s. The lode in the 54 west is at present discretely a small cross-course. The average value of the stopes in the back of this level is about week, computed 34; tons.

64. WTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Sept. 12: We are forcing on the sinking of King's engine-shaft below the 105 with all possible vigour, and bege to be down 12 fms. below the present bottom level by the end of this month. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 95 is yielding mundic and ore to the value of 4, per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 52 is worth 10t. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 70 is worth 11t. per fathom. All other points are without hange.

stope in the back of the 10 is worth as per research.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Wm. Edwards, Sept. 17: Coetia Pelynam Shaft: The engine has pumped No. 1 sump dry, and the men immediately to menced driving towards the shaft, so that we calculate by Saturday night to an a communication between them. In the present drivage the men are getting som nice ore, and most favourable ground for progress. In the driving to cut the Merllyn vein we have come to a parting in the rock, which may turn out to be the lode, but we shall be able to say more about it in a couple of days. No other change to notice.

nice ore, and most favourable ground for progress. In the driving to cut the Merlyn vein we have come to a parting in the rock, which may turn out to be the lode, but we shall be able to say more about it in a couple of days. No other change to notice, out we shall be able to say more about it in a couple of days. No other change to notice of the lode in the same level driving south is word we have no change in the end; the lode in the same level driving south is word we have no change in the end; the lode in the same level driving south is word when the lotten of the lode in which is producing saving work. We have no improvement in any of the other ends or stopes in section of the mine. The 165 end north I should, however, mention is now driving section of the mine. The 165 end north I should, however, mention is now driving sufficiently far to be equal to the 170 south from Dumbell's, and we hope, therefore to effect a communication in a few days; in fact, the blasting in the latter as already moved some portions of ground in the former, thus indicating our new proximity.—Dumbell's: The shaft continues to be sunk below the 185, our raw fully 13 fathoms; but the lode is not quite so good, now worth 176. Per fathom for its length (12 feet). The ends and stopes in this part of the mine are, and ideas fully 13 fathoms; but the lode is not quite so good, now worth 176. Per fathom to the lode from the east side which was left standing, we find the size of the top from 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, and worth fully 90, per fathom. We have, then ore, resumed driving the 125 north, where we hope to soon meets with equally good results. A stope in the bottom or sole of the 145 north has also met improved. We have commenced to sink in the bottom of the 155 south, and also the bottom of the same level north, with a view to lay open the service of the progress in the north end, and a little stiffer in the south.—Glen Level: We have not yet met with any change in the ground, and a little stiffer in the south.—Glen Level: We have not

ing patches of blende, with a little municianu quartz, we can't just intersect branch of from 8 to 9 in. wide, containing quartz, with a little mundic and had killas, but whether this is the Peru lode or not I am not able to say until we dire a few feet further.

GREAT SNAEFFILL.—H. James, Sept. 14: The lode in the 25 stopes is work located to the locate per fathom. There is no change in the 74 and and stopes since the last report. The 85 end continues to be in soft ground, and is consequently unproductive. We are, however, now driving a cross-cut on the east containing side of the lode, and have to-day come upon a slating side, similar to what we had in the level above near to where our best ore ground was found. I, therefore, look for a change for the better in this level very shortly, and the more so a we have the presence of ore where we are now working. The sinking of the shall is progressing satisfactorily, and in the last few days the footwall has become better defined and more compact—an improvement of consequence. We are now down early 12 frams. below the 85. In the south part of the sett, called the Drum, we have cut through the large lode, which is 32 ft. wide, and for the whole width of the nature before stated. There are two good walls, and it is of promising appearance. We have commenced driving west on the hanging side, or north wall, for the purpose of intersecting the Snaefell lode at the junction of the two, which cannot be far distant.

GREAT WEST VAN.—Jas. Roach, Sept. 17: The lode in the 46 cast, on north part, has latterly be an orthogonal of the latter to value. The 46 west, on north part, has latterly be a driven by the side of the lode; to-day we begin to drive a cross-cut through it. The first hole blasted exposed good strings of lead and blende; we shall be able to speak more fully as to its value next week. We believe the lode has divided between the 34 and 46, inasmuch as one wall underlies north and the other south. The 45, east of cross-cut, on south part, is vielding 20 cwts. of

lode will be resumed. We shall have 30 tons of lead to sample and send of not week. Next Wednesday I will dial the 46 fm. levels, and send you plans of ant. GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Sept. 11: The end south from incline of No. 1 cross-vein has been for driving the last week: not much ore in the grey bein but good in the roof. The stopes above this have been very this week, and the one going south behind the end is good, yet the one further back is worked up to where we began the second one holed to it, so we shall clear this one sill out is few days, except what is lying on the east side, which we shall have to clear of. The stopes above the adit continue about as usual. We have got the rise through from the bottom of the incline on No. 2 cross vein, and have began to stope thesic of the upper level: this is yielding mostly crusher work. Rutter's level still say for driving. No change in the rise in the low level. We have delivered for the present sale 74 bings 4 cwts. of ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 17: Bailey's Shaft: Inheriae in the back of the 140 fm. level but little has been done, owing to the wate being in during the fixing of the piston to the engine; there is, therefore, no change in the lode, which is 2½ ft. wide, and produces saving work for copper on. In the three stopes in the back of the 140 fm. level west the lode is still worth on a average 23l. per fathom. In the 120 fm. level west the lode is of the same size as the father have been employed rising in the back of the 120 fm. level west in shaftmen have been employed rising in the back of the 120 fm. level west west in which and in the lode of capel, munding, dnartz, peach, and ore, worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in Fitze's winze, sinking below the 120 fm. level west, in mediately to the west of capel, munding, qnartz, peach, and ore, worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in Fitze's winze, sinking below the 120 fm. level west, in mediately to the west of capel, munding, qnartz, peach, and ore, worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the

The lode in the stope in the back of the 110 west is still worth 15t. per fathom. The new piston has been put in, the engine is again at work, and the water is ferkisg very satisfactorily.

ILLOGAN.—Richard Pryor and Son, Sept. 15: On Friday last the deep six cross-cut was again set to drive south of the engine-shaft by six men, at 8, m fathom. The ground at this point is strongly mineralised. The two mes eaged in sinking trial shaft on south lode are making good progress; the lode in the six 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, thickly impregnated with copper ore.

KINGSTON VALLEY.—G. F. Richards, Sept. 17: Good progress continues to be made in the underground operations, and the lode in the 1se we will just about 10 cwts., and the rise and stope in the back thereof 1 ton of sliver-lad on per fathom; the lode mintains its size and strong character in every respect, and we have every reason to expect increased deposits of lead ore when we advance nearer the flookans, and also the large north and south lode. The dressing operations are going on favourably.

LADY CONSTANCE.—Sept. 17: Old Shaft: The ground in the cross-cuti just the same as when reported on last week, and the men making fair progress with the driving. At Katie's shaft the ground in the level driving west of the cross-cuti just the same as alsa week, and we are winding a good lot of staff from brown all of which we are carrying to the floors, and are busy dressing it.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, Sept. 17: The engine-shaft below the 16, as canuter lode, is going down speedily. The 16, north of the shaft, is worth 15 and loose solid imps, does not yield so well as when we had a hard compact is down the same as leading the compact of the compact of lead ore per fathom. There is a cavity in the present end, and the ore beight loose solid imps, does not yield so well as when we had a hard compact is worth 15 and 10 and 10

We have now more water for the stamps, and shall increase the returns.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, H. Vial, T. Jenkin, Sept. 15: On Sambiglast we see Phillips's engine-shaft to sink below the 86 by 12 men, at 401, per tabout the shaft is still in the killas. The whole of our surface work has been and in gressing as favourably as we could expect, considering the unfavourable webse we have had during the past week.

NEW HENDRE.—R. King, Sept. 16: The deep adit end continues just size reported, still letting out water from the north side of the level. The men in the rest of the strength of the streng

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alteration in the mine since our last monthly report. We purpose to give you a distribution in the mine since our last monthly report. We purpose to give you a dealled report at the adventurers' general meeting, to be held on the 29th inst. We will see that the state of the sta

which is now orth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The stopes in the roof of the 60 continue to look well, worth quite 1 ton of lead per fathom. We shall shortly sample it nos of lead.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, Sept. 17: The cross-cut having become harder we were obliged at our setting on Monday last to advance the price for driving the west of the per fathom. We have now, however, pleasure in saying that for driving parasi likely again to become easier for driving through. After passing the rock appears likely again to become easier for driving through. After passing the rock appears likely again to become easier for driving through. After passing the rock appears likely again to become easier for driving through. After passing the rock appears the bottom of the level, thus giving us renewed confidence of our near towards the bottom of the level, thus giving us renewed confidence of our near appears to be lode. The bearing of the 24, driven from the old mine, taken in a spreach to the lode. The bearing of the 24, driven from the old mine, taken in a spreach to the lode. The bearing of the 24, driven from the old mine, taken in a spreach to the lode. The word of the said lode to be 1½ fit. per fathom. We have thought, however, that we should have reached the lode in a less distance, at seemed likely that it would take a direction more to the north as it went further west, which would be more in accordance with its bearing further east, but it is now proved that such is not the case, and we have, therefore, a short distinct our proved that such is not the case, and we have, therefore, a short distinct on the provent of the case of the second of the s

general little. —R. Unworth, Sept. 1s; In the 46, sent of Rowe's shaft, the looks are the control of the Sept. 2st of Rowe's shaft, the looks are the control of the Sept. 2st of Rowe's shaft, the looks are the control of the Sept. 2st of Rowe's shaft, the looks are the looks are the control of the Sept. 2st of Rowe's shaft, the looks are looks ar

SNOWBROOK (Silver Lead).—Thomas Owen, Sept. 16: I am pleased to say the ore continues to go up in the side of the shaft, also to both ends and downwards, yielding over 2 tons of rich silver-lead ore per fathom. The lode by the side of the great rugh at bottom of shaft appears excellent; a specimen taken therefrom has been sent you. Such prospects at so shallow a depth—only 12 fms.—are seldom to be met with, and I am convinced that in a short time this mine will rank with the best mines in the district. I expect we shall be able to drop down the pumps at the beginning of next week.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Sons. H. Abraham, Sept. 18: In the \$2 fm. level, west of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 40. per fathom. In the No. 3 winze, sinking under the last-named level, we are carrying about 5 ft. of the lode, which is worth about 30. per fathom. In the No. 3 winze, sinking under the last-named level, we are carrying about 5 ft. of the lode, which is worth about 30. per fathom. In the rise over the 71 fm. level, east of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 13. per fathom. In the rise over the 71 fm. level, east of King's shaft, the lode is 4ft. wide, and worth about 4. per fm. In the 61 fm. level, east of King's shaft, the lode is 4ft. wide, and worth about 4. per fm. In the 61 fm. level, east of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 5. per fathom. Fraser's shaft, and been sunk to the 40 fm. level, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and tinny throughout. We shall continue this shaft as fast as possible to the 50 fm. level, which is driven under it, and by communication with which we shall at once get rid of the surface-rods from the engine to Fraser's shaft, and he pitwork in the latter. In the 30 fm. level, west of New shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth about 5. per fathom. In the size of New shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth about 6. per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 20 fm. level, east of New shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth ab

if the wide, and tinny throughout. In the 30 fm. level, west of New shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth about 80, per fathom. In the rise over the 30 fm. level, east of New shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 80, per fathom. There is nothing requiring notice at the other points of operation.

BOUTH DAREN.—J. Boundy, Bept. 15: We have nothing new to report un derground this week. The bargains throughout the mine maintain their value as previously reported. Setting report nextweek. The dressing operations are being pushed on as fast as possible,

BOUTH PRINCE PATRICK.—J. Jones: The eight men at the northern shaft are making good progress: we are down now about 34 yards. There is but little change in the driving in Parry's lode: the vein is twisted a little to the cast, and it appears that the ore is stronger by the east wall. Most part of the 40 tons sold as DUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—John W. Porton of the carry the beam or lever wall of engine-house is up, and the bails of timber to carry the beam or lever wall of engine-house is up, and the bails of timber to carry the beam or lever wall of engine-house is up, and the bails of timber to carry the beam or lever wall of engine-house is up, and the bails of timber to carry the beam or lever wall of engine-house is up, and the masons have finished building chimney and balance-bob loadings. I am glad to say we have the pumping and winding gear fixed on their loadings, and looking first-rate.

BOUTH TOLCARNE.—Joseph Vivian and Son, James Paull, Sept. 16: We begt hand you the following report:—In the engine-shaft sinking below the 20 we are making good progress: the price for sinking beling 12/. per fathom to reach the 30. The shaft is now 2 fathoms under the 20 level, where the lode is 1½ foot wide, and producing some very rich stones of tin. In the 20, west of engine-shaft, which is 2 ft. wide, and city of engine-shaft inching below the 124, and the men put to stope at 44. 15s. per fathom to reach. Fraser's lode is 4 ft. wide, and complete of the proper sh

lode is worth 25l. per fathom, with a good appearance. We also set at trioute pitches, at tributes varying from 9s. to 15s. in 1l. Our pay and setting passed off well.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, Sept. 17: Tankerville Lode: The lode in the 152 west is 3 ft. wide, with a good deal of soft, rich solid lead ore in it, and worth 6 tons per fathom. The 140, now 13 fathoms west of Watson's shaft, continues to go forward in a wide rich lode, worth 7 tons per fathom, and will, we think, soon further increase in yield. The 120 west, on the same lode, is improving, and the end to day looks like entering the run of ore seen in the 140. In the 120 cross-cut north we have bored into a strong hard lode, which is letting out water freely; shall see more of this by next week. The 92 west is looking very kindly indeed, the lode being 5 ft. wide, and fairly charged with lead ore. The same remarks apply to the 80 west. Other points on Tankerville lode as last reported. The stopes on side lode are yielding ore in good quantities. We sell 80 tons of lead ore on Saturday next.

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through the coppiee to the western mine is finished, and we are preparing to lay the metals thereon.

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work for tin. To sink a winze below the 110 east by four men, at 64, per fathom; the lode is worth 204, per fathom. We have also set 18 pitches to 46 men, at an average tribute of 12s. 6d. in 14., the tributers to be paid at the rate of 504, per ton for black tin.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Sept. 17: We have communicated the rise above the 150 with the winze sinking below the 140. We have a little more ground to cut down that will take two or three days. We shall commence stoping the ends of the rise next week.

WHEAL RUBY.—J. Richards, Sept. 16: The lode in the adit end, driving west, is at present composed of quartz and prian—a strong and masterly lode, but is without change of importance since my last report. I am almost daily expecting to intersect a run of tin ground, looking at the appearance of the lode on the back, and our near approach to the junction of the granite, at which point I cannot think this fine-looking lode will fail to prove profitable for tin.

WHEAL RUSSELL—J. Bray, Sept. 17: I am pleased to say the lode in the 25 is looking better; to-day we have broken some beautiful stones of ore. There is no improvement in the rise above this level since last report. The lode in the western end of the rise above the 40 is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; this, too, has improved within the last few days. The stopes throughout the mine are looking very well. We shall sample 100 tons at the end of this month.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Rich, M. Rogers, Sept. 12: The lode in the 160 east is worth 64, per fathom. The 160 west is worth 54, per fathom. The 150 east and easy. The 140, east of King's is worth 84, per fathom. The 120 end, east of King's is worth 104, per fathom. The 120 end, east of King's is worth 104, per fathom. The 120 end, east of King's is worth 104, per fathom. The 120 end, east of King's is worth 104, per fathom. The 120 end, east of King's is worth 104, per fathom. The 120 end, east of King's is worth 104, per fathom. The 130 end, east of King's lower the control of the sam

Inviting tenders for the same on or before the 21st inst. I shall sample 12 tons of lead on Monday next.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—T. Rosewarne, Sept. 16: The rise in back of midway drift is holed to surface, and have ventilated the upper part of the mine, so that we shall be able now to push on the midway drift and No. 1 drift at a fast rate. The stopes in these levels are worked by men on day work, and are very good, the lode yielding from 20 to 60 tons per fathom The side vein in No. 1 drift is worked by one man and one boy; the lode has much improved this past week, it is now 6 ft. wide, and will yield 25 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the wid if the tween Nos. 1 and 2 has greatly improved, and will yield fully 15 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the No. 2 looks well; the vein of ore jet fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the No. 2 looks well; the vein of ore is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 20 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in side void drift in No. 3 is improved, and to all appearance we are getting into a run of good ore ground. I shall be able to report more fully on this in my next. No change worthy of notice in any other part of the mine.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET,-There has been a decided im-CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—There has been a decided improvement in the Share Market during the past week, and most shares are in better demand at advanced prices. An important discovery has just been made at Delecatit; the lode in the 314 fm. level has very much improved, the rich part of the lode now being 4 ft. wide where they are driving. At West Basset meeting, on Tuesday, a loss on the three months's working was shown of 1012, and a balance of 1324. In favour of the adventurers; 73 tons of tin were sold, and nearly 6002, worth of copper; this, considering West Basset is a young mine, is very encouraging. The following are the closing prices:—Carn Breas have advanced to 55, 57%, and a fair business has been done in them. Cook's Kitchen shares have been in good demand at about 10, and a good many shares have gone into the hands of investor; they close 10, 10%. Delecatis have advanced to 45, 47, with a good enquiry for

them during the week, and a large business has been done. East Pool called 9, 10, but nothing doing. East Lovell, 10, 11: Providence, 3, 4: Rosewall Hill, 5s., 7s. 6d. A moderate business has been done in South Carn Brea at from 2, 2½; South Condurrow nothing doing, called 3, 3½; South Corty neglected, 10½, 11½; South Frances continue 9½, 10½, same as last week. A large business has been done in Tincrofts, which have advanced to 33, 32½, closing in good demand at about 32; West Breast advanced to 8½, 8½, but have gaain declined to 8½, 3½; West Frances steady, 10, 10½; West Beton, 19, 21. A little has been done in West Tolgus at 66, 68; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6, 7; Uny, 1½, 1½; Wheal Jane not quite so firm, 2, 2¼. West Briton.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—In last week's Journal we stated that an improvement had taken place in Crenver and Wheal Abraham. We are pleased to be able to state that the lode has further improved. The lode is reported to be 6 ft. wide, worth 6 tons of ore per fathom, each ton of ore being valued at 25%, per ton. There are also indications of an improvement in the level above.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—A very satisfactory report is again selved from the manager of these mines. No. 3 level is now being pushed rwardat Nab Gill, under the ore which has been found in Nos. 1 and 2 levels above.

Iorwardat Nab Gill, under the ore which has been found in Nos. 1 and 2 levels above.

CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY.—We continue to hear good accounts of this company, the output being fully maintained, and likely to be increased ere long. The new wagons are in course of delivery at the rate of 15 per week, and when all are delivered the manager says he can increase the output by 1000 tons per month. The new pits are in course of sinking, and when they are down to the deeper measures the returns will be largely increased. The demand for coal at Liverpool remains good, and prices remain firm; in fact, the whole of the colliery's produce for the present month was sold before the 1st inst. In South Yorkshire we notice that there has been a rise of 1s. per ton, and no doubt as the winter progresses better prices will rule everywhere. Taking all in all, there are few companies with better, prospects than Chapel House.

* * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Mining in Queensland; Mining in New South Wales; Mining in New Brunswick; Reduction of Gold-bearing Ores in California; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (J. D. Emersley); Mascent Copper Process; Coal Mining in Italy—the Sasso Forte Collieries Company; Climate and Labour in Iceland; Sulphur in Iceland; Copper Production of Cornwall and Devon (R. Tretinnick; Diamond Rock-Boring; Prevention of Railway Accidents; Kit Hill (R. Symons); Tin Mining in Cornwall; Recent Dividends in the Gunnislake District; Wheal Mary Tin Mine; Wheal Lucy.—Foreign Mine Reports—Proceedings of the Iron and Steel Institute—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Salt Works of Volterra, &c.—Meetings of the Lanestosa, Ifton Rhyn Collieries, Eberhardt and Aurora, Gold Run Hydraulie, Newfoundland, Cwm Elan, and East Pool Companies.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 18, 1874.

Best selectedp. ton 88			ML EST	LAI	MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 18	, 10	21.0	•
Do., to arrive	COPPER. & s.	d. £	8.	d.		. £	8.	d
Do., to arrive 9 0 0 - 9 2	est selectedp. ton 88 0	0-	_	- 1			-	
Sheathing & sheets		0-	-				2	-
Rolts		0- 93	0	0	Nail rods10 15 0	-11	10	-
Bottoms		0- 98	0	0	" Staffd. in London11 0 0-		_	
Old 80 0 85 0 Hoops, ditto 12 0 -13 0 -14 0 -14 0 -14 0 -14 0 -14 0 -14 0 0 -14 0 0 0 -14 0 0 0 14 0		0- 95	0	0	Bars ,, ditto11 0 0-		0	(
Australian 87 0 0 - 89 0 0 Wire per lb. 0 1 0 ½ - 0 1 1 1 1 0 - 14 1 0 1 0 1 0 ½ - 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0		0- 85	0	0	Hoops,, ditto12 0 0-	-13	0	(
Wire		0- 89	0	0	Bars ,, at works 10 0 0-	-11	0	(
Tubes		03/4-	-		Hoops,, ditto11 0 0-	-14	0	-
Pig No. 1, in Wales 5 0 0 - 6 10 0 0 - 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		014-0	1	1	Sheets, single, & plates13 0 0-	-15	0	(
Sheets					Pig No. 1, in Wales 5 0 0-	- 6	10	(
Bars, common, ditto 8 5 0 8 10	BRASS.			1		- 8	0	(
Do., merchants, f. o.b. 0	leeta	10174	114			- 8	10	(
National State Nati	1re	11.4	194	.	Do morehant foh)			
Selects Sele							-	
Sheets	ellow metal sheathing	8d	8¼d	i.		- 7	10	-
SPELTER.	neets	73/4d	8d.					
Foreign on the spot. 22 12 6 - 22 15 0 - 25 0 - 25								(
Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 4 11 0 - 5 15			15	0				(
Do., No. 3, 4, f.o.b., do. 4 10 0 - 5 10	reign on the spot 22 12			0				(
Railway chairs	**	0-	_	- 1				(
Corp. Corp								ì
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.) 23 0 0- English blocks £ 98 0 0- Do., pars (in brls.) 99 0 0- Banca	sheets 30 0	0-31	0	0	11 10 10 10			ì
TIN. English blocks £ 98 0 0 Do., bars (in bris.) 99 0 0 Do., reflued 100 0 0-10 0 0 Banca 100 0 0-10 0 0 Ditto (hammered) 19 10 0-0 0 Ditto, briggish Pig., com 21 15 0-22 0 Ditto, L.B 21 17 0-0 Ditto, W.B 23 0 0-0 Ditto, w.B 23 0 0-0 Ditto, cred lead 23 10 0-0 Ditto, red lead 23	DICKSILVER (p. bot.) 23 0	0-	_	- 1			U	,
English blocks				- 1		-19	0	(
Do., bars (in brls.) 99 0 0 0 — Do., refined 100 0 0 — Banca 100 0 0 -101 0 0 D titto (hammered) 19 10 0 -20 0 D titto, in faggots 21 0 0 -20 0 D titto, in faggots 21 0 0 0 -25 0 D titto, in faggots 21 0 0 0 -25 0 D titto, in faggots 21 10 0 0 -20 0 D titto, in faggots 21 0 0 0 0 D titto, in faggots 21 10 0 0 0 0 D titto, in faggots 21 10 0 0 0 0 D titto, in faggots 21 10 0 0 0 D titto, in faggots 21 10 0 0 0 0 D titto, in faggots 21 10 0 0 0 D titto, in faggots		0		- 1			-	•
Do., refined 100 0 0- Banea 100 0 0-101 0 0 Straits 92 10 0-93 0 0 Australian 91 10 0-92 0 TIX-PLATES.* per box. HO Charcoal, 1st quality 2 1 6 0- IX Do., 1st quality 2 1 16 0- IX Do., 2d quality 1 15 0- IX Do., 2d quality 2 1 0- IX Do., 2d quali					STEEL. per	ton	l.	
Banca				- 1		-	_	
Straits				0			0	(
Australian 91 10 0 - 92 0 0 TRPLATES.* per box. IC Charcoal, 1st qual, 1st 116 0 - UX Do., 1st quality 2 0 0 - UITO, 2st quality 2 1 0 - UITO, 2st quality 3 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					Ditto, in faggots21 0 0-	-	_	
Australian						-25	0	(
C Charcoal, let qual.† £1 16 0-	astralian 91 10	0- 92	0	U				
X Do., 1st quality 2 0 0 Ditto, L.B 21 17 6- D OD., 2d quality 1 15 0 - Ditto, W.B 23 0 0 - Ditto, sheet 23 0 0 - D Ditto, sheet 23 0 0 - D Ditto, red lead 23 10 0 - D D DITTO, red lead 23 10 0 - D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	TIN-PLATES.*	per bo	к.	- 1				
IX Do., 1st quality 2 0 0 -		0-	-	- 1		-22	0	(
O Do., 2d quality 1 15 0- — Ditto, W.B 23 0 0- — X Do., 2d quality 2 1 0- — Ditto, sheet 23 0 0- — O Coke 1 7 0-1 9 0 Ditto, red lead 23 10 0- —		0-	-	- 1	Ditto, L.B21 17 6-		_	
X Do., 2d quality 2 1 0 Ditto, sneet	Do., 2d quality 1 15	0-	******	- 1	Ditto, W.B23 0 0-		_	
C Coke		0-	mines		Ditto, sheet23 0 0-		-	
	montain demand		9	0	Ditto, red lead23 10 0-			
X Ditto 113 0- 113 0 Ditto, white	Ditto 1 13	0- 1		0	Ditto, white 30 0 0-	-32	0	•
Danada plates, p. ton 19 0 0 Ditto, patent shot25 10 0	made plates p top 19 0			-				
Ditto, at works 18 10 0 Spanish			-	1	Spanish	-21 1	15	0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X.		-		1				

REMARKS.-No remarkable event has occurred to disturb the equanimity of our markets, and steadiness continues to form the chief characteristic feature. There is no apprehension whatever of any agitating cause, consequently our markets are likely to take a smooth and even course for some time to come; any alteration in smooth and even course for some time to come; any alteration in prices will, doubtless, be both moderate and gradual. The extent of business, although still limited in most branches, keeps pretty uniform, which tends to maintain the present standard of quotations. In copper, tin, and lead there are slightly symptoms of improvement, and sellers have been enabled to dain slightly better prices. The future stability of the markets will be best promoted by restricting as much as possible the range of prices within reasonable limits, and not allowing speculative transactions to exercise undue influence. It is much to be regretted that the natural development of trade is frequently hindered, and sometimes altogether destroyed, by precipitate speculation. It ought never to take the lead of genuine trade, or attempt to act by itself, for experience teaches that by so doing it invariably proves abortive, and results in failure and disappointment, but to be useful and profitable it should be combined with legitimate business, otherwise consumers and shippers lose confidence in a market mainly buoyed up by speculation, and usually withhold the execution of orders until the speculative element has exhausted itself. It is to be hoped now that there are fair grounds for expecting a general resumption of trade shortly, that any attempt to force up prices will meet with the most determined opposition. If our markets are left alone they will certainly right themselves, and pave the way for the prosperity of the ensuing year, but much depends upon the course adopted during the next few months, and serious consequences would assuredly attend any premature advance.

Copper,—There is a further diminution of 200 tons in the stock

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

attend any premature advance.

COPPER.—There is a further diminution of 200 tons in the stock of Chili produce in Swansea and Liverpool; a healthy tone has pervaded the market, and prices have somewhat strengthened. During vaded the market, and prices have somewhat strengthened. During the week about 3000 tons of Chili bars are said to have been sold, the price depending upon the brands and prompts. In g.o.b. the price has ruled from 781. 10s. to 781. 15s., both for cash and arrival, until to-day, when 791. 10s. was given. Special and picked brands have realised from 781. 10s. to 804., alse for cash and arrival, the principal transactions being between 791. 10s. and 804, one sale of 800 tons being reported to day at the latter figure for arrival. Two or three sales of regulus have been made at 15s. 9d. per unit. Burra Burra has changed hands in small quantities at 871. to 871. 10s. Wallaroc quoted at 891. In English, tough and best selected, there is a good consumptive demand, and prices have remained firm, the former at 881. and the latter 881. Manufactured has not been so much enquired for, and sales of yellow metal have also been limited. The accounts by the mail from Calcutta are not very satisfactory; tiles are said to have declined on account of slackness of demand, and heavy supplies in prospect. Copper sheets are also lower. Yellow metal steady. At Madras no sales are reported. In Bombay copper braziery has improved 84, per cwt.

IRON.—The market has assumed a quiet appearance; and, although makers in many instances are fairly busy in comparison with what

Former orders than from any fresh influx of business. Quotations that we been maintained for nearly all descriptions, but there is some expectation that the best brands of Staffordshire will be shortly reduced, and that a corresponding fall will be made in other brands. This idea seems to be based upon reports from Wolverhampton, that as the price of coal will be reduced in October at some of the leading collieries, it will likewise be accompanied by a fall in iron. Hitherto prices of the various qualities of Staffordshire have exceeded the average difference, the lower brands being much below marked brands; a moderate fall, therefore, in best makes ought not to interfere with the position of second-class iron, and if there were an ordinary amount of business doing it would not; but just now it is very questionable, if the list houses agree to submit to a decline of 2t. per ton, whether current rates for inferior qualities could be upheld. The iron trade, no doubt, ultimately would be greatly benefited by such an alteration, but it is hard to convince sellers that their interests would be advanced by such a course, especially at a time when, according to their statements, the selling price is below the cost of production. After a protracted period high prices difficulties are almost sure to follow with regard to the regular trade—an unsettled feeling springs up, buyers naturally become uneasy and lose confidence, and a long time clapses before the necessary readjustment can be properly effected. Enhanced rates are all very well so long as an exceptional or extraordinary demand exists, but that is known always to be of temporary duration, and so soon as that ceases sellers ought to acquiesce in bringing prices to the average level of ordinary periods with the untwest rapidity, so as to prevent the least possible derangement and inconvenience to the ordinary business, instead of which they adopt the short sighted policy of holding out for extreme rates as iong as possible. If, therefore, prices now are unremunera

high prices stimulated the development of ironworks in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and that the rail trade, the main support of the works in England, so far as America was concerned, would not only be stopped for years, but perhaps entrely lost for ever. In addition to what was going on in America, it was also subsequently known that Belgium was successfully competing for the continental demand, and actually taking contracts to supply India and our home requirements; yet in face of these facts, with the evil staring them full in the face, the ironmasters persistently refused to accept prices that their neighbours sought to obtain. It is not to be wondered at that complaints of suffering from the former mismanagement of our market are now heard, and that there is still much to be done to effect a thorough restoration of the trade. The accounts from Middlesborough show a very unsettled feeling to prevail there, for although the Durham strike may be averted, yet they are fearful of complications arising. The manufactured iron is said to be in an uncertain state, and in confirmation of this North of England bars have been offered for sale here about 5s, per ton below previous rates, but Welsh bars being cheaper are taken in preference; it will, however, prevent any better price being realised for Welsh. In Scotch pigs prices have been very fluctuating, and mixed numbers are now quoted 84s, to 84s, 6d, per ton.

MHEMEMYS

**Week ending Sept. 12, 1873*

**Week ending Sept. 13, 1873*

Increase

**Jone Sept. 12, 1874*

**Jone Sept. 13, 1875*

**Jone Sept. 14, 1874*

**Jone Sept. 15, 1874*

**Jone Sept. 16, 1874*

**Jone Sept. 18, 1874

evanescent nature, but hold for some time. Some sellers decline making a price for any large quantity for the present, as they cannot undertake to make any fixed deliveries. Spanish continues scarce, 21*l*. 12s. 6d. to 21*l*. 15s. being the present value.

SPELTER.—Sellers are very firm, and now ask 22*l*. 12s. 6d. to 22*l*. 15s. for ordinary Silesian, being a rise of 5s. per ton. Vieille Montagne zinc has advanced 2*l*. per ton.

TIN.—An advance has been made in English of 2*l*. per ton. Foreign has also participated to some extent in the improvement, and sales are reported of about 300 tons: a small lot of Banca, at 101*l*.; Billiton, at 94*l*. Dutch warrants; Straits, for arrival, at 92*l*. up to 92*l*. 15s. and 93*l*. 10s., 94*l*. for cash; Australian, for spot and arrival, between 91*l*. and 92*l*. has been realised. The feeling to-day is not quite so good, and as there has been less disposition to buy prices have been easy, although at the close they again slightly stiffened.

TIN-PLATES.—Orders are still for limited quantities, but prices have not undergone any alteration.

have not undergone any alteration.

QUICKSILVER.—The price remains the same as last week—231. per

SILVER.—The silver market has been flat, and the price for bars has declined to 573d. per ounce, which is the lowest price for silver on record. Mexican dollars are quoted at 563d. per ounce, showing

Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool)—Arrivals here Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool)—Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce—Arequipa, from Valparaiso, with 30 tons bars; Spirit of the Age, from Valparaiso, with 46 tons bars; Lusitania, from Valparaiso, with 1785 tons bars and 80 tons ingots; Nauphante, from Valparaiso, over the standard of the

Representing about 17,100 tons fine copper, against 17,300 tons Aug. 31; 21,400 tons Sept. 16, 1873; 20,300 tons Sept. 15, 1872; 17,200 tons Sept. 15, 1871.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare—COPPER: A small lot of Chili ore has been sold at 15s. 3d., and a good quantity of regulus at 15s. 9d. per unit; all by private contract. In bars we note rather a large business, coupled with an advance in quotations of about 30s. per ton. Stuff on the spot is scarce, and buyers, in many instances, were compelled to take parcels to arrive, which importers have quitted at a trifling premium only on cash values. The market is now very bare of available metal, and we doubt if extensive purchases could be effected (especially in good ordinary brands) even at our highest list prices. The transactions in Australian sorts, during the past week, were but small; holders, however, are very firm, and the rise in Chili bars is likely to strengthen them in their views. English descriptions are steady, and smelters doing a fair trade, though chiefly in tough and select.—Thy: Makers of English have raised their quotations 2s. per owt, a good demand having set in for their production, owing to the rise in values of foreign, but at the present rates the enquiry is scarcely so active. Both Australian and Straits sold freely in the early part, the former at 91s. to 92s. cash, the latter at 93s. 6d. and 94s., same terms, and 93s. 6d. for arrival; the extreme quotations are now barely maintained, though no anxiety is exhibited to sell at a reduction therefrom. The ticketing for ore on 16th instant consisted of only ½ ton of Australian have been declared.—Lead: Very firm, and pig shows a further advance of about 2s. 6d. per ton; the rise being greatly owing to the deficiency is supplies from Spain.—Spelter: Is still in good request, and values are well maintained.

Messrs. Rogers, Sons, and Co.—There has been a fair demand for

Messrs. Rogers, Sons, and Co.—There has been a fair demand for nearly all metals during the past week, and prices of some have further advanced.—Leov. Scotch pig remains nearly the same, the fluctuations being but Is. to 2s. per ton below present price. Middlesborough pig is in good demand, and for some descriptions, being scarce, full prices are obtainable. In Stuffordshire the makers report themselves as being well off for orders for quick delivery, and manufacturers of sheets are asking more money.—Copper has further improved; in Chill bars a good business has been done at from 781. 10s. to 781. 15s., mostly with usual prompt. The market is now steady, with sales of fair quantities from day to day. For English there is a good demand, both for home consumption and for export to the Continent, and higher rates are now asked.—Tix: Straits advanced 2d. during the week, but the quantity sold at the top figure was not large. The English smelters raised their quotations 2d. all round on the 14th inst.; the demand since has, however, hardly been so good, and foreign is slightly weaker again.—Spelter is firmer, and spot parcels are readily saleable. V.M. sheet zinc was yesterday advanced 2d. per ton.—Lead: Higher prices have been again paid, and the demand is still good. Perompt delivery is, however, difficult to get, either in pig or manufactured lead.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—Copper: There has been Messrs. Rogers, Sons, and Co.-There has been a fair demand for

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—Copper: There has been a very steady business in all descriptions during the week, Chili bars selling at 78t. to 78t. 15s. for ordinary, and 78t. 10s. to 79t. 10s. for picked and special brands, and the market closes with rather a hardening tendency, and buyers at 78t. 10s., sellers asking 10s. to 20s. advance. Two cargoes Chilian regulus sold at 15s. 9d. per unit, spot and to arrive. In Australian rather less doing at 99t. for Wallaroo; Burra scarce at 37t. to 37t. 10s.; ingot various selling at 34t. to 58t. according to brand. Manufactured in moderate request at 92t. to 93t. for strong sheets. Yellow metal sheets and sheathing 73d. to 8d. For prompt delivery tough case is in good demand, up to 86t. being paid, best selected as a rule commanding only about 1t. more, or half the usual difference.—Thr. Straits has ruled steadily at 93s. to 94s., at which latter price chiefly moderate sales havbeen made, and to arrive steamer named 22s. to 29s. 6d Australian has also commanded a rather better price, being offered less freely on the spot at 91s. 6d. to 92s. Smelters have advanced vanced their prices to 99s. for common ingots; there had previously been a fair businesswhich this advance has checked for the present.—Thr. Plattes: A fair business, doing at quotations.—Speltter. Prices for special brands of foreign are again dearer up to 22t. 15s. for e.g.h. and p.h. English 23t. to 23t. 10s.—Lead has an upward tendency at 21t. 10s. to 21t. 12s. 6d. for good shipping brands of English.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell-Gold: The Anazi has brought 48,930%. Mossrs. 11AeV and Acet—Gold. The Amazi has fought \$5,300s. the Tagus, 21,300l. from the West Indies; and the Douro, 100,000/., from the Brazils; a small amount of coin has also come to hand from America; there is, however, no demand for export, and the Bank continues to receive the greater part of the arrivals, having purchased 187,000l. since our last: 10,000l., in sovereigns, have been withdrawn for Lisbon.—Sitvers: The price has to day touched 57½d. per ounce, the lowest on record. There is no demand for the East, and purchases are only now made for the Continent. The amount to hand during the week has been only 32,000l., principally from New York.

chases are only now made for the Continent. The amount to hand during the week has been only 32,000%, principally from New York.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS—Messrs. R. R. Kelly and Co. (London, Sept. 18).—The Chemical Market, from an exportation point of view, is satisfactory just now; perhaps this is the only market in which averages go for anything in the estimation of current dealings. If we take the first eight months of 1872, 1873, and 1874, we find severally 148, 153, and 158 thousands of tons of alkali exported. The gradual expansion of this branch of the business by no means favours the idea of inactivity. Besides, leaving out the year of inflated values, 1873, we find that the value this year shows 112,000, over that of 1872, so that with adjusted fuel cost it is within the mark to say that of 1874 does not suffer by comparison even with 1873. Home consumption is not so easily gauged, because it has to do with trade reticence, varied overtures, and distorted representations. Judging, however, from current discoveries, it can hardly be said to be deelining; we are sure that it is not. In a hot race of competition several must always be left behind. A profitess race is necessarily depressing, but there are always winners in a race as well as losers, and the gainers of business do not appear at all discontented with things as there. Sods and potash saits both appear uniform as to delivery; prices are pretty firmly maintained. The scarcity of ammonia continues; bleaching powder duller and cheaper; iron and copper saits firm as to price, but rather inactive; saltpette weaker, and sales few; salt cake quiet. The Mineral Market is again somewhat unsettled by the collier element, "Strike, but hear," however, is an improvement upon the recent abrupter motto, and arbitrament is likely to become henceforth the rule. Prolonged labour derangements, therefore, are remote possibilities. In the rising market agitation leaders were paramount, and men played "follow my leader" for a reasonable purpose. The picture is now re

consumption at reduced rates. Pyrites and lime phosphates are in Metallic ores meet with ready buyers at a slight decline; but for generally there is very little encouragement.

metallic ores meet with ready buyers at a slight decline; but for British mining generally there is very little encouragement.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday evening Sept 18: We have to report an advance in the price of g.m.b. pig-loon on its Gliasgow Exchange this week of 1s. 6d. per ton. The price at the cells disagow exchange this week of 1s. 6d. per ton as above stated. A further advance of the disagow week was 83s. 6d. To-day the market leaves off in Glasgow at 58s., an advances the week of 1s. 6d. per ton as above stated. A further advance of the Glasgow place to-day in the price of No. 1 Coltness, Langloan, and Kenneil on the Glasgo place to-day in the price of No. 1 Coltness, Langloan, and Kenneil on the Glasgow place to-day in the price of No. 1 Coltness, Langloan, and Kenneil on the Glasgow place to-day in the price of No. 1 Coltness, Langloan, and Kenneil on the Glasgow place to-day in the price of No. 1 Coltness, Langloan, and Kenneil on the Glasgow place to-day in the price of No. 1 Coltness, Langloan, and Kenneil on the Glasgow place to the specification of Glasgow, 102s. 6d. 1.0.b., Glasgow; Glengarnock, 99s.; Eglington, 89s. 1.0.b. Ardrosan; Shei, 102s. 6d. 1.0.b., Leith; Kenniel, 91s., 1.0.b., Bowness. The demand for most this week. The orders for sheets of all kirrls and hoop iron (including coppen are more pressing. The condition of very prompt deliveries is constantly stated to the specifications and indents which are given out. We have now a steady take to the specifications and indents which are given out. We have now a steady take ness in marked Staffordshire bars, high-class brands being mostly in request. In demand for hoops for North Staffordshire is good, and the makers here for specifications are asking 5s. per ton more money. The boiler-plate trade is a districts is not so brisk, the most famous makers in Staffordshire and Shropshina having orders sufficient only to keep the mills going. The reduction in the price coal in Staffordshire has been received by the i

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been rather better this week for tin mines, but, on the whole, not much business has been transacted and the settlement of the fortnightly account has occupied the chief attention of the dealers.

The tin standard advanced 2l. per ton early in the week, and made tin mines firmer, and more in demand; but at the copper tickstia; on Thursday, the standard for ores was down 2l. 2s., as it generally is when Devon Great Consols sells any large quantity.

The mines dealt in have included Carn Brea, Dolcoath, Cooks
Kitchen, Prince of Wales, Wheal Crebor, Van Consols, Pennerle,

The mines dealt in have included Carn Brea, Dolcoath, Cooks Kitchen, Prince of Wales, Wheal Crebor, Van Consols, Pennerle, Roman Gravels, Wheal Grenville, Hingston Down, and a few others. Dolcoath, 45 to 47½; the mine has improved in the 314, where the rich part of the lode is 4 ft. wide. Carn Brea, 56 to 58; Ooks Kitchen, 9½ to 10½; Tincroft, 31 to 32. West Basset, 8 to 8½; at the quarterly meeting held on the mine, on Wednesday, the account showed a loss on three months' working of 101£, and a credit belance of 134£. The total costs of the mine for three months were 8473£; tin sold in the stone, 3790£; ditto, 73 tons stamped, 388½. We gave the value of the different points in operation last week. West Tolgus, 65 to 70. West Chiverton, 1¾ to 2½; a meeting has been on vened for Friday next at the London Tavern, to pass the account and make a call if necessary. The age:ts report that in the 10½ fm level cross-cut north the north lode has been intersected, and so fa as seen is producing good saving work for blende. The 140 east, on the south lode, is worth 15½ per fathom. No. 2 winze, down to wate, is worth 40½ per fathom. Bog, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; East Lorell. It to 11½; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12; Marke Valley, 25s. to 30s. Parp Mountain, 8s. to 10s.; Penstruthal, 10s. to 12s.

East Pool, 9 to 10; at the meeting, held in Cornwall, the account for two months showed a profit of 492½. The ore sold—copperrealised 749½, tin, 3369½; tungstate of suda, 143½; arsenic, 20½. The verbort states that the 180 fm. level driving east of engine-shaft 20½ per fathom. The various points in operation are valued in the agreement in Cornwall. Wheal Crebor, 20s. to 25s.; the quarterly sale, on Thursday, realised or here, on Thursday, realised Down, 25s. to 30s.; the sale of ore here, on Thursday, realised

comment in Cornwall. Wheat Crebor, 20s. to 25s.; the quarterly sale, on Thursday, realised, with carriage, 702L 7s. 6d. Hingston Down, 25s. to 30s.; the sale of ore here, on Thursday, realised 1220L 2s. Wheat Grenville shares have been more in request at Down, 25s, to 30s.; the sale of ore here, on Thursday, realised 1220l. 2s. Wheal Grenville shares have been more in request at 41 to 43. The rise above the 150 has been communicated with the winze from the 140, and in a few days stoping will be commenced, and the returns should considerably increase. Prince of Walesham been largely dealt in, and leave off 12s. 6d. to 15s. Roman Gravels.

been largely dealt in, and leave off 12s. 6d. to 15s. Roman Gravels, 14 to 14\frac{1}{2}.

At 01d Bottle Hill the copper lode in the winze is worth 24, per fathom, and when the 36 winze is communicated with the 4s valuable piece of copper ground will to all appearance, the agest states, be laid open. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}; at the meeting, held in Cornwall, the accounts for the quarter showed a profit of 536\frac{1}{2}. and a balance in favour of the mine of 637\frac{1}{2}. The costs were charged to June 16, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. The report states that the prospects, on the whole, are not quite so good as they were three months ago, but an improvement is expected in the bottom of the mine. The continuous depressed state of the tin market is also against the mine, but the purserhops for better days even in the tin market, when he will resume the former position by paying increased dividends. Wheal Peevot, 2\text{1} 2\frac{1}{2}; South Carn Brea, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2}; South Caradon, 90 to 95; South Cardurrow, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; South Roman Gravels, 12s, 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Van, 2to 24; Van Consols, 2\frac{1}{2}\$ to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; West Tankerville, 15s. to 20s.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, to fix the sale of ore this week realised 1017s. 17s., the whole pares, 118 tons, realising 9s. 1s. 6d. per ton. Brookwood, 4 to 4\frac{1}{2}\$; the soft has sold for 1355s. 19s., the best parcel, 26 tons, realising 11. 8s. \(\frac{1}{2}\$\$ per ton. Tankerville, 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to 7\frac{1}{2}\$; the lode in the 152 west is 3\frac{1}{2}\$ with early shaft, is worth 7 tons per fathom; 80 tons of lead ore fast sale. Pennerley, 24s. to 26s.; at the 45, at Potter's pit, there is a left of the sale of the continuous description.

Watson's shaft, is worth 7 tons per fathom. The 140, now 13 ms. Iron Watson's shaft, is worth 7 tons per fathom; 80 tons of lead ore is sale. Pennerley, 24s. to 26s.; at the 45, at Potter's pit, there is winze worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding fair quantities of lead, and 80 tons have been sampled for sale on Wednesday.

sampled for sale on Wednesday.

Cape Copper, 28½ to 29½; at a directors' meeting on Thursday dividend of 20s. per share was declared, payable on the 29½ Dividends have also been declared of 2s. 6d. per share by the Fatuna Company; of 3s. 4d. by the Linares Company; and of 2s. per share by the Alamillos Company. St. John del Rey shares have advanced to 235, 245; the advices show a profit on the month d'July of 5504L; the produce for that month was 25,786 oits, and remittances 5555 ozs. troy. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1½; after a run d'32 days the returns were 9500L; profit for the month, \$3750. Tolina, to 3½; the advices show a profit of 591L for the month of Juna The consignment of ore is \$11,636. Chontales, 10s. to 12s.; the advices state that the heavy floods which commenced in May continual The consignment of ore is \$11,636. Chontales, 10s. to 12s.; The consignment of ore is \$11,636. Chontales, 10s. to 12s.; The consignment of the heavy floods which commenced in May continue state that the heavy floods which commenced in May continue that the heavy about the 21st as to prevent ore being brought to the stamps, which were idle for about 10 days, and being continued to the mail most of the damage had been repaired. the departure of the mail most of the damage had been and access obtained to all save one mine. Under these and access obtained to all save one mine. Under these circuss stances, the ore crushed was only 1173 tons; gold extracted, 187 one value, 525%; cost, 537%, showing a loss of 12%. Blue Tent Hydrau returns, after a run of 18 days on Enterprise Claim, are seen

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ing bett stamp-h realised St. Jo ried on 55041. Grande. expenses, \$5750. Independence Mine; result of last month's clearing up, \$6750; expenses, \$4000. Birdseye Creek, 2\(\frac{5}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{5}{2}\); Emma, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Flagstaff advanced to 3\(\frac{3}{2}\), 3\(\frac{5}{2}\); Last Chance, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); New Quebrada, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{3}{2}\); Richmond, 6\(\frac{1}{6}\) to 6\(\frac{3}{2}\); Eberhardt, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6; Sweetland Creek, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{3}{2}\).

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has continued to participate in the material improvement in all other departments. The improvement has been most marked in leading home descriptions, in which a much larger amount of business continues to be transacted than has been the case for some time past, and the general tone at the close points to higher values. American mines have been comparatively neglected, the exception having been in Flagstaff shares, which yesterday (Friday) afternon suddenly advanced from $2\frac{1}{5}$, $3\frac{1}{5}$ to $3\frac{3}{5}$, $3\frac{3}{5}$ upon the strengthening opinion, which appears to be well founded, that all objections have been, or will be, waived by the vendor, and that within the next few days instructions will be received in London to complete the long-pending arrangements, by which the shareholders will receive one-half of the profits until the amount due to the vendor shall have been paid, when the mine in its entirety will be handed over to the company. Added to this, private advices state that 75 tons of ore were being shipped daily to the furnaces, that there is an accumulation of ore on the "dump" of 3000 tons, that the mine never looked better, that the profits are about 10,000/. per month, and that the returns are being made from the drifts alone, without

mine never looked better, that the profits are about 10,000, per month, and that the returns are being made from the drifts alone, without any stoping, and, therefore, without touching the reserves, which are known to be very large.

Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6½; the following was issued from the office on Tuesday:—"The directors of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) have received the following information by cable from the mine. That the furnaces had been stopped and the read washing to consequence of the engine having hear temporation. dated Mining Company (Limited) have received the following information by cable from the mine. That the furnaces had been stopped for the past week in consequence of the engine having been temporarily disabled; that it is now repaired; that two furnaces had been started, and that the third would be started on Wednesday." The works have had a long immunity from contingencies of this nature; the accident to the engine has now occasioned a week's delay, but everything is again going on as usual. The mine appears to be developing itself in a highly satisfactory manner, and to be getting larger and richer. The main body of ore is considered to be now fairly through the low grade irony ore, and the daily output is sufficient to run the furnaces twice over. In various directions high grade ore is being found. A new incline has gone down 30 ft. in fine carbonate ore, and two winzes sunk 60 or 70 feet, which, though at present in irony ore, may strike rich at any moment. The discovery recently announced keeps its course as strong as ever, yielding over 40 tons of ore daily, all heavy in lead, and considered some of the best ore ever known at the mine. All this is very satisfactory, not only as regards the present, but for the increasing proofs thus afforded of the permanency of the mine.

Eberhardt and Aurora shares have been largely dealt in, and were firm up to the day of the meeting (the details of which appear in another column). The price subsequently declined, and closed 5½, the impression evidently being that the proceedings at the meeting as well as the result were by no means satisfactory, as will be seen by the correspondence which appears in another column, another column another column, another

to 5\(\frac{3}{4}\), the impression evidently being that the proceedings at the meeting as well as the result were by no means satisfactory, as will be seen by the correspondence which appears in another column. The allegation of a want of harmony between the manager and the board was not disproved, which has probably assisted in depressing the price of the shares. New Pacific, \(\frac{3}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the later news from the agent here is of a more cheering character; from the appearances he says he is encouraged to hope for a good improvement before long.

Emma shares have further declined to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), upon discouraging advices from the mine. Last Chance, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tecoma, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\). Utah, \(\frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); there is no improvement in the news from the superintendent. He has a quantity of dressed ore on hand, which he is dis-

advices from the mine. Last Chance, 1 to 1½; Tecoma, ½ to ½. Utah, ½ to ½; there is no improvement in the news from the superintendent. He has a quantity of dressed ore on hand, which he is disposing of as fast as buyers can be found for it.

There has been a fair business doing in the shares of the various Hydraulic Companies during the week. Sweetland Creek are firm at quotations, and have an appearance of growing better. Birdseye Creek remain unchanged in price, with some few transactions. Cedar Creek and Blue Tent Companies publish telegrams this week announcing, we presume, the final cleans-up for the year. The water season, after all, has not lasted so long as was anticipated. The snows during the winter were exceedingly heavy, and everyone connected with hydraulic mining in California looked forward to a long and plentiful supply of water. The snow, however, melted rapidly under the hot sun, and the season has closed at about the usual time. The gross returns during the year have been large, being, as far as twe can ascertain, as follow:—Sweetland Creek, from January to end of July, \$101,396; Birdseye Creek same time, \$70,467; Cedar Creek, to end of May, \$62,242; and Blue Tent, to end of June, \$51,515. If we take the working expenses at 60 per cent, (though this is in excess of the actual cost, so far as the older of the companies are concerned), the net yield will very nearly amount to 23,000. Considering the disadvantages under which some of the companies have been working, this result is, on the whole, satisfactory; and, taking into account the improvements now in course of carrying out at the mines, the shareholders may very fairly look out for a better result next year.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; a telegram in another column announces the result of 18 days' washing in the Enterprise claim, amounting to 19250 gross, \$3500 profit. It would also appear from the superintendent's letter that he is making good progress with the flume portion of the ditch, the 1000-ft. tunnel through Saw-Mill Flat divide being m

tendent's letter that he is making good progress with the flume portion of the ditch, the 1000-ft. tunnel through Saw-Mill Flat divide being more than two-thirds finished, ensuring the completion of the first section of flume and ditch to the Diamond Creek diggings early in November. It is understood that letters to hand from Mr. Courtenay fully confirm what Col. Tozer says as to his having expressed full satisfaction with the property and its management. Sweetland Creek. 3\frac{1}{2}\times to 3\frac{1}{2}\times the same sare firm, and many buyers are shout. The washing at the mine is proceeding much as usual, and a clean up is expected about the first week in October. Cedar Creek, 1\frac{1}{2}\times to 1\frac{1}{2}\times in another column we publish a telegram giving the result of the first clean up on the Yankee claim through the new tunnel. The profit is reported at \$3750 for a run of 32 days. As this run must have been made with failing water, it is considered satisfactory, as proving the value on the claims of the line of the lakee Tunnel. Birdseye Creek, 2\frac{1}{2}\times 0\frac{2}{2}\times the mine is going on much as usual; the drifted ground appears to have taken a much longer time to get through, inasmuch as the agent reports that he has not yet been able to get a run on the solid bank; when it is reached it is anticipated that better results will follow, very little, however, can be done on it this season now the water is so rapidly failing. Sierra Buttes, 2\frac{1}{2}\times to 2\frac{2}{2}\times the satisfactory report upon the mines appear in another column; the prospects are described as highly encouraging, and referring to the Sierra Buttes Mine proper, it is stated that the surface works are admirably laid out, and all the arrangements are in well accord with the magnitude of the property. Independence, 2\tau to 2\frac{2}{2}\times telegram announcing the result. are in well accord with the magnitude of the property. Independence, 2½ to 2¾; a telegram announcing the result of August clean-up has been received, from which it appears that \$75 tons of quartz were crushed during the month, which produced \$750 the August clean-up has been received.

Chontales, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{3}\); the monthly report from the manager is to hand, and will be found in another column. The usual and continuous heavy floods during the month of July prevented the quartz being brought to the mill, and for 10 days they appear to have been entirely idle, but notwithstanding all the drawbacks the manager very nearly covered cost (including repairs to tramways and reopening communication with the mines) by the gold extracted from the ore stamped. One or two of the mines are reported looking better, and with finer weather we may look forward to the 36 stamp-heads being kept supplied with ore, when fair profits will be stampheads being kept supplied with ore, when fair profits will be

\$2750, or 5501.

otal expenses being \$4000; thus showing a profit of

St. John del Rey, 235 to 245; the operations continue to be carried on regularly and steadily. The profit for July amounted to 5504. Don Pedro, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \) dis.; the profit for July was 1454. Rossa Grande, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; the loss during July was 5354. The ad-Cape Copper, 28 to 29; a dividend of 14. per share has been declared. The Cape Parliament has voted 50004 for the improvement of Port Molloth Harbour. Returns for July ware—Ookien. 765 tons

of Port Nolloth Harbour. Returns for July were—Ookiep, 765 tons

of 30 per cent.; Spectakel, 57 tons of 31 per cent. The railway traffic was 316 tons up and 625 tons down. There have been sold by public ticketing 528 tons of ore, at an average of 15s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. per unit, realising approximately 14.360\trac{1}{2}d. and put forward for sale 400 tons of ore on Sept. 22. Rio Tinto shares have improved to 6\frac{3}{4}, 7\frac{1}{4}. New Quebrada shares have been but little dealt in, at 3 to 3\frac{1}{4}. Linares, 3\frac{1}{4} to 3\frac{3}{4}; a dividend of 3s. 4d. per share has been declared. Alamillos, 1\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{1}{4}; a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share has been declared. Fortuna, 3\frac{3}{4} to 4\frac{1}{4}; a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share has been declared. Van, 22\frac{1}{4} to 27\frac{1}{4}; the sinking of Seaham's shaft is being rapidly pushed on, and is now down over 12 fathoms below the 75. The bottom levels are opening up well. The sampling this week is 500 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende. Van Consols, 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{3}{4}, and a demand at these quotations. A telegram has been received this day, as follows:—"Raised fine stones of lead in new winze, nearest main shaft last night." Great West Van, \frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{6}. Bog, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{1}{4}; the meeting on the Sept. 18 decided to adjourn for a month, and meanwhile requested the directors to prepare and submit a scheme for reconstructing the company. A full account, with a capital report from Capt. Arthur Waters, appears in another column. Pennerley, 1\frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{3}{6}; there is no particular change at this mine. The agent is expecting a good improvement on the new lode lately cut in the 45 cross-cut, at Potter's Pit. They sample the usual quantity of ore, 80 tons. Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; steadily progressing, and presenting every indication of becoming a lasting and highly profitable undertaking.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

every indication of becoming a lasting and highly profitable undertaking.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, ¼ to ½; Carn Brea, 56½ to 57½; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; Devon Great Consols, 1 to 1½; Delocath, 46 to 47; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Lovel, 11 to 12; East Van, ½ to ½; Ferst Laxey, 11½ to 12; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Marke Valley, ½ to 1; Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; Perkins Beach, ½ to ½; Pentruthal, ½ to ½; Roman Gravels, 14 to 14½; Bouth Condurrow, 3 to 3½; Finceroft, 31 to 32; Tankerville, 7 to 7½; Van, 22½ to 27½; Van Consols, 23½ to 2½; West Basset, 8 to 8½; Almada and Tirito, ½ to ½; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to ½½; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Cape Copper, 28 to 29; Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3½; Emma, 1½ to 1½; Flagstaff, 33½ to 3½; Frontine and Bolivia, 68, to 88.: Independence, ½½ to 2½; Last Chance, 1 to 1½; Salapso, ½ to 3½; Cape Copper, 28 to 29; Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3½; Emma, 1½ to 1½; Flagstaff, 33½ to 3½; Frontine and Bolivia, 68, to 88.: Independence, 2½ to 2½; Last Chance, 1 to 1½; Salapso, ½ to 3½; Ladar, 13s, to 15; New Pacific, 7s, 6d, to 10s.: New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; New Zealand Kapanga, 4½ to 5½; Cort Phillip, 8s, 6d, to 9s, 6d; Rio Tinto, 1½ to 1½ dis; Richmod Consolidated, 6½ to 6½; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½; St. John del Rey, 235 to 245; Utah, ½ to ½; United Mexican, 3 to 3½; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; West Esgair Lle, 2½ to 12 United Mexican, 3 to 3½; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; Constant Llei

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3532 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 15.854l. 15s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 105l.; average produce, $6\frac{1}{5}$; average price per ton, 4l. 9s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 243 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. 243 tons 25 tons 2

The OLD TALARGOCH LEAD MINING COMPANY, already referred to as having been formed with a capital of 100,000%, in shares of 10% each, has, it is understood, been well received by the public, a large number of shares having been already applied for. Mr. Wm. Ward, of Bishopsgate-street, has been appointed London agent.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES .- Among the Parliamentary Papers just issued was one containing the report and evidence given before the Select Committee on Explosive Substances. For the public safety, Select Committee on Explosive Substances. For the public safety, with respect to gunpowder, fireworks, and other explosive substances, various suggestions are made for further legislation. With regard to the ammunition and firework classes, the Committee find that, while the law fails to provide adequately for the safety of the public and the persons employed in those trades, it is in some respects unduly restrictive and inconvenient to the persons engaged in them. The Committee, therefore, consider that the law relating to the making, keeping, carriage, and importation of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, ammunition, fireworks, and all substances of an explosive nature does not make adecontent register for the safety of the public or of the persons employed in and munition, fireworks, and all substances of an explosive nature does not make adequate provision for the safety of the public or of the persons employed in such making, keeping, carriage, and importation, and that further legislation is urgently required, with a due regard to the necessities of the trade. A new Act is, therefore, suggested, with power to Her Majesty in Council to extend the same to any explosives and as to importation of explosives, with regulations as to storage, "raliway and canal companies to have power to frame bye laws for regulating the loading and carriage of explosives over their rail or canal, the place and mode of such loading, amount to be carried, and necessary precautions." It is proposed to enact that were a matter is urgent, and fraught apparently with serious public danger, an Inspector or a specially authorised person should take steps in the way of selzing the explosives, or in some other way as may be necessary to remove the risk or source of danger. Further, it is suggested that the Home Secretary be empowered to institute a formal enquiry, as allowed in railway cases.

FIREPROOF COLOURS,-Dr. Kosch, of the Chemical and Techno FIREPROOF COLOURS.—Dr. Kosch, of the Chemical and Technological School at Vienna, has made an interesting discovery, which consists in the fact that certain colours may be made fireproof, and may thus be used for painting on china in precisely the tones required. The inventor has prepared a palette on which his coloured enamels may be used like ordinary oil colours, and may be painted in every conceivable combination of tints without being in the slightest way altered by the action of fire. Dr. Kosch at he same time makes use of a specially prepared enamel, which he spreads over the surface to be painted on, and by which the irregularities and poresities of the porcelain are as thoroughly concealed from view as if they were covered with thin smooth fine linen. The importance of such a surface medium will be fally understood by all who are practically conversant with the difficulty of preventing the irregular and undue absorption of colour which has hitherto stood in the way of producing artistic and carefully toned effects of colour on procelain. Another and scarcely less interesting invention for which Austrian art is indebted to Dr. Kosch is the fusion of gold, silver, and platinum with bronze, by which the most gorgeous effects are produced; gold-fusion giving to the metal a splendid violet tins, silver a faintly lustrous "Kloto" tone, and platinum a rich and deep black shade. The intermediate tints may be obtained by modifications of heat, while the same process may be applied with nearly equal success for cast iron.

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16-Bo	ath Darren	***********	14		19	5	0		ditto Runcorn Smelting Co. Panther Lead Co.

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ELLISS has had special experience in the Silver and Gold Mines west of the Recountains, and in the Coal and Iron Region of the Southern States.

Mountains, and in the Coal and Iron Region of the Southern States.

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TOR the DRAINING of an EXCELLENT and very favourably situated MINE of COALS (Braunkohle), in BOHEMIA, a TECHNICAL MINING OFFICER is looking for ONE or SEVERAL ASSOCIATES, he himself engaging in the undertaking, and offering guarantee.

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The TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION will BEGIN on THURSDAY, th: 1st of OCTOBER. Prospectuses may be had on application. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

APPROACHING EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

PERSONS desirous of being EXAMINED in this district for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-mentioned Act, should at once communicate with the Secretary to the Board of the above-mentioned District, at the following address.

By order of the Board,
J. T. THOMAS, Secretary,
Winnall's Hill, near Coleford.

Actices to Correspondents.

* Mach inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

TREWAYAS (Tin and Copper, St. Breage).—The governing body of this company seem very backward in affording any information respecting their progress since the prop rty was brought forward in the Journal in the spring. Will they be so good as now to forward some particulars as to the position and prospects of the undertaking?—HELSTON.

61R.—Would any reader oblige by giving some particulars respecting the Ynisawdre Coal, Coke, and Brick Company (Limited)? I have been looking in the Journal every week since the company was started to see if I could get any information about it.—T. C. K.

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THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

the country bookseller or their London agent.

Scale for a Appentisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

Received,—"M. J. P."—"C. H."—"J. D. E." (Eureka): The "statement" having been aiready printed in a local paper we cannot devote the space its insertion would occupy—The letter of "Resident" on Antimony in Queensland shall appear next week—"E. C." (Bristol)—"Cross-Cut"—"W. C."—"J. N. K." (New Dolooath)—"J. B." (Hodbarrow)—W. D. Russell (New York): Next week.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

DISCIPLINE IN OUR COLLIERIES.

The recent working of our collieries has been attended with a happy exemption from terrible explosions, even during a period of barometrical pressure which might have been expected only too surely to precede such calamities. There is reason to conclude however, that this satisfactory condition of things is traceable more to improved ventilation, and ceaseless supervising care on the part of the managers, than to any extra thoughtfulness or prudence, or, it may be, self-denial on the part of the workmen. In our intercourse with mine managers we are forever hearing of the difficulty they find in keeping the men from violating those rules of the pit which have been framed for the workmen's own safety. The mine manager is one who as a rule deals tenderly with the men under manager is one who, as a rule, deals tenderly with the men under manager is one who, as a rule, deals tenderly with the men under him—sometimes too tenderly—and he does not resort to the interposition of the magistrate till he has exhausted all the resources otherwise available. In the event of misbehaviour he imposes a fine, or he gives a man a less profitable job. Frequently mine managers, when they thus act, manifest too much leniency. Severity in such matters is kindness. This much we have written before, and not, we have reason to believe, in vain. Miners most often offend in gratifying a desire which may be innocent enough out of the pit, or by the use of improper tools. But this is not all. There are men only a degree removed from the position of the ordinary miner upon whom devolves the important task of seeking for sources of danger, but who, maintaining in office the disregard of precau-

miner upon whom devolves the important task of seeking for sources of danger, but who, maintaining in office the disregard of precautionary rules which is the bane of the class from which they sprang, fails to discharge their official duties so as to make their appointment effect the security which their office contemplates.

Instances of all these different classes of difficulties with which the mine manager has every day to deal are furnished in proceedings which took place on Saturday at the Pontefract West Riding Court, and on Monday at the Barnsley Town Hall. At Pontefract a collier was proved to have descended the Featherstone Main Colliery with a tobacco pipe concealed about him. At Barnsley a collier employed at the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery was shown to have rammed a shot with an iron rammer. At the same Court, and upon the same occasion, a deputy at the Monk Britton Colliery was proved to have found gas in one of the ordinary working places, and yet to have neglected to report it. Notwithstanding the great danger resulting from the smoking of tobacco in a fiery colliery, and that the practice is strictly prohibited by the 34th special rule, so frequently has smoking been resorted to by the miners at Featherstone Main that Mr. Andrews, the manager, has during the past seven weeks has smoking been resorted to by the miners at reatherstone main that Mr. Andrews, the manager, has during the past seven weeks fined on an average as many as three men a week for such and other breaches of the bye-laws. This is patience enough in all conscience. It was time that the aid of the civil magistrate should be invoked, and we should have been surprised if it had been invoked, and we should have been surprised if it had been invoked in vain. Nor was it, for the man on whom the pipe was found was sent to a month's hard labour. The perilousness of using an iron rammer should be sufficient of itself to warn men from continuing the practice, apart from the fact that Government has interposed with a view to prevent men from taking their own lives, and has required that a copper rammer alone shall be employed. But with the object, probably, of saving the difference in cost between an iron and ject, probactly, of saving the difference in cost between an iron and a copper tyol men do not hesitate to endanger their own lives and those of their fellows. The magistrates acted leniently enough when they ordered a penalty of 40s. for this offence. Finally, experience has shown the absolute necessity for requiring that all discoveries of gas shall be duly recorded in books which colliery managers are compelled to provide, and the requirements of the Legis-lature are incorporated in local rules. Such a rule was No. 11 at the Monk Britton Colliery, and the deputy as well knew that he had to make the entry as he knew that he had to search for the gas. It was a light punishment that was inflicted when he was ordered to pay a fine of 20s, and costs. He has to thank his manager that it was

We record these offences in this place that the colliery managers may have the moral support which their extensive publicity invariably Such prosecutions are undertaken not alone to punish the actual offenders, but to warn others. Colliery managers, out of respect to themselves, to their order, and to humanity, should not heactual offenders state to invoke the aid which the law makers have provided for them. If such derelictions of duty as we have set forth should go unnoticed, then it cannot but be expected that terrible issues will be the consequence. It may be that the recent quietude in the coal market has had something to do with the small number of serious accidents which we have lately had to record. A busy time is at hand. There is, therefore, the greater reason why, during a time of slackness, the rules should be enforced which have grown, unhappily, out of former terrible calamities. It will be too much to hope a month's imprisonment ordered to a collier at Pontefract will prevent all colliers who are habitual smokers from risking a similar punishment by the gratification underground for their love of tobacco. Nor are we prepared to entertain a confident opinion that a fine of 40s will be enough to keep men from now and again resorting to the use of an iron rammer. Deputies will likewise be negligent of their duty, and fall to duly areas the result of their duty and fall to duly areas the result of their duty. their duty and fail to duly record the result of their investigations,

even though one of their number should have to pay the penalty of 20s. and costs. As to that penalty, however, it may be stated that the deputy at Monk Britton was warned that if he should be convicted of a second offence of this class he would be called upon to pay the full penalty of 10t. Nevertheless, much good will have been effected by the action which the Featherstone Main and Monk Britton colliery managers have taken in bringing the cases into a Police Court. Those gentlemen will have earned the respect and gratitude of the rank and file of the men working in their pits; thay will have encouraged other colliery managers to take similar they will have encouraged other colliery managers to take similar disagreeable action if it should be needed; and many may be the lives which their healthful policy may have saved.

OUR EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

That the iron trade during the present year has been in anything but a healthy state we are forcibly reminded by the Board of Trade returns, showing the quantity of raw and other iron exported during the last eight months, and from which it is evident that our makers and manufacturers have been subjected to much greater competition than they have ever met with before. This is a matter of the gravest importance, taken in connection with the struggle now taking place between ironworkers and miners and their employer with respect to the wages question. The workmen are endeavouring to maintain wages up to something like what they were last year, when the demand for iron was in excess of the power of production, and, consequently, led to exceptional prices being paid for it. The men participated in the increased profits then made, and it is, therefore, only fair they should now submit to a corresponding reduction of wages to meet the altered state of the trade, for it is only by their doing so that we can maintain even our present position in the markets of the world. Not only American but European manufac-turers are competing with us, and in many instances are able to

Looking at our exports, we find that with respect to pig and puddled iron alone they have fallen off fully 50 per cent. during the last eight months, as compared with the same period of 1872, the respective quantities being 929,307 tons and 452,064 tons. The greatest decline in the trade has been with the United States, to which there were sent during the first eight months of 1872 no less than 152 30 tons arginst 31,008 for the corresponding region of the corresponding reg which there were sent during the first eight months of 1872 no less than 152,330 tons, against 31,008 for the corresponding period of the present year. In railway iron also there has been a great decline in our exports to the States, the quantity sent to the end of August of the present year having been 78,531, against 340,321 tons for the same months of 1872. Here, then, we have the strongest possible evidence of the rapid strides being made by America to overtake us in our own markets, and to develope her vast mineral resources; for each set the largest coal field, in the world with inovertake us in our own markets, and to develope her vast mineral resources; for she has the largest coal field in the world, with immense fields of excellent ironstone. Just now, too, we are told that some coal fields have been found in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, on the high road to California, and the probability is being discussed in the latter State of coal being delivered in San Francisco at from 16s. to 20s. per ton, and pig-iron at from 80s. to 100s. per ton. If this should turn out to be correct our English manufacturers of iron and steel will lose some of the best cus-tomers they have hitherto had. So far as our trade generally with America is concerned, it is evident that we have not only lost America is concerned, it is evident that we have not only lost ground, but are likely to do so to a much greater extent than has yet been the case. To prevent such a loss the wages question will have to be taken into serious consideration, seeing that it forms a most important item with regard to the price of iron. This is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon our miners and iron-workers, who would do well to adopt the course recently taken by the men employed at Passaie Rolling Mills, in New Jersey, who, in order to give the company a chance of obtaining some very large orders for beams, volunteered to submit to a reduction of wages for that purpose. Germany is also dispensing with English iron and steel, for in common iron alone she took fully 50 per cent. less during the last eight months than she did for the same period of 1872; and the same may be said with respect to Holland. Those two counthe same may be said with respect to Holland. Those two countries are now engaged in extending their mining and manufacturing powers, and are able to compete with us in several markets that we formerly looked upon as our own; and, as they have great resources in both coal and iron ore, they are likely to become far more formid-able than they now are. France, too, has of late taken much less able than they now are. France, too, has or late taken much less raw iron from us than formerly, and we may expect that there will be a still greater falling off; for the iron trade of that country has made considerable progress of late, whilst the output of coal has doubled itself in the last dozen years. Steps are about to be taken to have many abandoned collieries re-opened, and to enforce the more skilful working of others, with a view to increasing the supply.

Of railrand iron the tonnage sent from England during the year.

more skilful working of others, with a view to increasing the supply. Of railroad iron the tonnage sent from England during the year so far has decreased considerably, when compared with the same period of 1872. Russia, however, took a much larger quantity than usual during the present year, and for a long time has been one of our best customers for locomotive and other engines. The object of the Czar, it may be said, in completing a well-defined network of railways is to bring the seaboard of his vast territory in direct communication with the interior, with a view to opening out the vast mineral wealth not only of Central and Southern Russia, but of the Caucasus, and even Siberia, where there are some fine coal fields in several parts of Russia, so that with the completion of the railways now in progress we must look for a decline in the demand, not only for iron and steel goods, but for coal as well, for the North of Europe. These facts should be seriously considered by all persons in any way These facts should be seriously considered by all persons in any way interested in the progress of our most important manufactures, and should be well ventilated by the leaders of miners and others who are now in antagonism with their employers on the wages question. The future of our iron trade depends very much on the price of fuel, and its decline must inevitably affect most seriously those engaged in the production of both iron and coal.

OUR COAL EXPORTS.

The exports of coal made from our shores in August were of considerable importance, having attained a total of 1,436.421 tons, as compared with 1,109,039 tons in August, 1873, and 1,278,805 tons in August, 1872. The reduction which has taken place in prices would thus appear to have at once revived and stimulated the export movement. A large increase is noticeable in the shipments of coal to Russia and Germany. British India has also taken more English coal of late. Thus the exports to Russia, Germany, and British India in August compared as follows with the corresponding shipments in August 1873, and August 1872. ments in August, 1873, and August, 1872:

August, 1872.

August, 1872.

August, 1873.

To 243,164 73,092 41,645 49,472

A very material portion of the augmentation is thus at once ac counted for. The exports to France have not experienced any material expansion; they amounted in August to 202,930 tons, as compared with 202,816 tons in August, 1873, and 140,361 tons in August 1872. The exports increased sensibly in August to Sweden and 1872. The exports increased sensibly in August to Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, and Malta; they experienced some decrease, however, as regards Brazil. For the whole eight months ending Aug. 31 this year the exports have once more regained their onward course, having attained an aggregate of 8,910,616 tons, against 8,309,571 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 8,889,118 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. At this rate the exports for the whole of 1874 promise to be 14,365,924 tons. Account must also be taken of coal, &c., shipped for the use of stempers engaged in the foreign trade, these exports engaged. tons. Account must also be taken of coal, &c., shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade; these exports amounted to Aug. 31 this year to 2,023,006 tons, or at the rate for the whole year of 3,034,509 tons. It would thus appear that the shipments for the whole of 1874 will be at the rate of 17,400,433 tons per annum. We seem accordingly to be marching swiftly on to an exportation of 20,000,000 tons per annum, although it is not so very long since that an exportation of 10,000,000 tons per annum was thought a very formidable and considerable one. The shipments of

coal made to France to Aug. 31 this year amounted to 1,531,200 tons, or at the heavy rate of 2,296,813 tons per annum.

When the late Emperor NAPOLEON III. was at the height of his power in France, his Government, which reflected tolerably faith. tion of coal from the French soil; and, as the report of the recently appointed French Coal Commission shows, these efforts have been by no means unsuccessful. In the Pas-de-Calais especially very great progress has been made in the utilisation of the hidden treasures of the earth; but still the French have been fain to make larger and larger imports from across the Channel. It would seem, indeed, that English coal has been somewhat displacing Belgian coal of late upon the French market. In Germany, again, in spite of the deralopment of the Ruhr and other workings, English coal still finds a very ready market; for instance, in the eight months ending August 31 this year we sent the Germans 1,339,200 tons of coal, at compared with 1,077,680 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. In British India the economy which has been practised—especially by and 1,300,200 cons in the corresponding production of the conomy which has been practised—especially yill Indian railway companies—in the matter of coal has been somewhat relaxed since coal has become available for consumption at a slightly cheaper rate.

slightly cheaper rate.

Nevertheless, our foreign and colonial friends will have to pay tolerably smartly for the coal which they take from us this year. The value of the coal exported from our shores to August 31 was 8,072,223L, as compared with 8,755,831L in the corresponding period of 1873, and 5,940,785L in the corresponding period of 1872. At this rate the value of our coal exports this year will be 12,108,334L This total would compare as follows with the corresponding totals of the varieties in in a varieties.

but five years which have formed an eventful period in our annals,

MAGNETIC ORE SEPARATOR—SPECIAL PREMIUM.—The Committee of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society inform us that the "Special Premium" offered through them by the "Editor of the Mining Journal" for the best paper, accompanied by the necessary drawings, containing an account of any methods or plans practised drawings, containing an account of any methods or plans practized in any other mining districts advantageously applicable to the Cornish mines, has been awarded by the judges in the Mechanical Department of the late Exhibition to a Magnetic Ore Separator, invented and exhibited by Mr. Fred. J. King, of London. The invention is stated to be especially applicable where iron and copper pyrites occur with blende, and has been successfully used where the veinstuff consisted of lead, blende, and spathose iron. The lead was dressed without much difficulty, but owing to the similar specific gravity of the blende and iron these could not be separated, although the best known methods of sizing and mechanical dressing were the best known methods of sizing and mechanical dressing were resorted to. This is not at all surprising, when it is known that the specific gravity of blende is about 40, and that of spathic iron 385. The blende received from this mine being about three times as much as the lead, it became essential that the blende should be made marketable. In carrying out various experiments upon these ores, it was found by Mr. King that the iron, being composed of protoxide of iron and carbonic oxide (FeO, CO²), would at a dull red-heat part with its carbonic acid, and become then a magnetic oxide of iron with its carbonic acid, and become then a magnetic oxide of iron. It is necessary, however, that this heating should be done without access of air, or a higher oxide, which is not magnetic, will be produced. The process is now in operation at the Ballycorkish Mins, Isle of Man, and the agent reports that it is rendering a veinstuff that has hitherto been unmarketable, and commonly discharged with the halvans, of high commercial value. We congratulate Mr. King upon his success, and trust that by the process proving advantageously applicable in Cornish mines the object of the premium will be attained. In place of the above premium the subjoined are offered for competition at the next annual meeting of the Society:

IMPROVED TREATMENT OF ORES AND MINERALS.—Three premiums in books, by the Editor of the Mining Journal, value 37.3s. for the best: 22.2s. for the second best; and 11. is, for the third best papers, by practical miners or others engaged about mines, upon a method, mechanical or chemical, of making marketable, with commercial advantage, ores or minerals raised from mines in Cornwall or Deva. and hitherto regarded as worthless. The books shall be chosen by the writer of the paper. In the case of mechanical methods, not in actual use, it must be smoonstrated that the apparatus is simple, durable, and not liable to get out of ords. In the case of chemical methods not in actual use, samples of the products in the various stages must accompany the paper, in proof of the practicability of the process.

STEAM-PUMPS.—For some time past the improved pumping mechinery manufactured by Messrs. HAYWARD TYLER and Co., of Whitecross-street, has enjoyed a high reputation in the market and it is gratifying to learn that they have again been successful with high "Williams of the "Coming Coming Comi their "Universal" steam-pump in a comparative test. The "Comiss Agricole de Lille" have awarded them their handsome gold medal after an open competition, held at Lille, which is, perhaps, the most important centre of manufacturing industry in the North of France. Amongst mining companies and manufacturers these pumps seem to be rapidly increasing in favour.

COST OF MANAGING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES. of the table appended to the recent report of the Board of Tradeon the returns of life assurance offices for 1873 affords some very important data by which the stability of the various companies may be estimated. The table consists of columns showing the data of establishment of each company; the income arising from premium for assurance, and the consideration money for annuities; the proportion of working expanses to the resonance in a various the average. for assurance, and the consideration money for annuities; the proportion of working expenses to the premium income; the average accumulated life fund during the last official year; and, lastly, the rate of interest made by the employment of the funds—so far the annual accounts of 120 offices are represented in this table. Their cumstance which first attracts attention in this summary is the enomous diversity in the management expenses of different offices. The Assistant-Secretaries of the Board of Trade remark with reference to this point, that of each pound entrusted to the offices by the assurance of the secretaries of the secreta some "spend as little as 1s., others spend 2s. 6d., others 5s., other 10s., and others the whole; and a few not only do this, but get into debt, trusting to be set right by means of future payments from the assured." In some instances, the proportion yearly absorbed is to great that in no sense can the companies "be said to exist for the heavily of those who assure in them." Successful not remit us to great that in no sense can the companies "be said to exist for the benefit of those who assure in them." Space will not permit us to exhibit here all the figures which Messrs. Malcolm and Hamiltanave tabulated; but by selecting six offices most heavily burdend with working expenses, and six which are least so, a telerable ide of the various fortunes in this respect of the whole may be gained. It should here be observed that in the first group we have only included those offices that had a premium income of upwards of 1000. Some of the expensively worked offices having less than low-year premium income would appear to be decaying by inanition

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom presented some little dulness in August, having amounted in that month to 71,032 tons, as compared with 73,082 tons in August, 1873, and 94,982 tons in August, 1872. The export to Russia somewhat declined in August; those to the United States remained quite insignificant, but those to Australia exhibited a large increase. In the eight months ending Aug. 31 this year the export amounted to 576,196 tons, as compared with 499,456 tons in August 1873, and 627,587 tons in August. 1872. In these totals the grant of the state o amounted to 576,196 tons, as compared with \$45,750 tons in August, 1872. In these totals the growth of the Russia figured for 109,055, 96,314, and 48,941 tons respectively; those to the United States for 78,531,141,330, and \$40,221 to the growth of the States for 55,252, 13,304, and 14,570 tons respectively. The value of the rails exported from the United States for 55,252, 13,304, and 14,570 tons respectively. The value of the rails exported from the United States for 75,252, 13,304, and 14,570 tons respectively.

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and 1.072,789% in August, 1872; and in the eight months ending Aug. 31 this year 7.294,782%, against 6,590,557% in the corresponding period of 1873, and 6,417,466%, in the corresponding period of 1872.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Sept. 17.—We have had a small slice of good fortune this week in the shape of a rise of 2t. in the tin standard. It is not much, to be sure, but it was quite enough to impart liveliness to the market, and sure, but it was quite enough to impart liveliness to the market, and to give encouragement for time to come. Everything proves the truth of what we have so often insisted upon—that the course of the truth of what we have so often atural sequence of events distinctly upstandards should be in the natural sequence of events distinctly upstandards. We must have fair prices before very long, and that, we bewards. We must have fair prices before very long, and that, we be most experience. What is to be feared is lest a change for the better most experience. What is to be feared is lest a change for the better liere, is the conviction of the search of the producers who have the most experience. What is to be feared is lest a change for the better should induce our miners to relax their efforts to produce with the greatest economy, and especially to cease turning their attention to the adoption of smelting for themselves. This would not remove all the evils of which the miners have to complain, but it would render our mines more independent, which is a consummation most tenuty to be wished.

deroutly to be wished.

The state of things in the mining districts abroad is not at all encouraging, nor calculated to promote emigration, of which, so far as the good men are concerned, we have had quite enough. Trustworthy reports have been received within the last few days in West

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the good men are concerned, we have had quite enough. Trustworthy reports have been received within the last few days in West Cornwall from some of the great mining districts in California and America, from which there appears to be a great want of employment in those localities. In the neighbourhood of Silver City, California, where extensive mines exist, there are great numbers of miners idle, owing to the existing depression there. In the Rocky Mourtains, at the Colorado district, depression also exists, numbers of persons being out of employ, and several are enduring privations and want, so that the prospect for emigrants visiting either of the places mentioned is far from encouraging.

Sad evidence has been afforded during the past week of the dangers attendant upon the prosecution of metal mining in the West of England. We never hear of the terrible calamities in Cornwall or Deron, which at times carry off a score or fifty lives, or even more, at one fell swoop in the colliery districts; but so continuous and repeated are the smaller fatal accidents in the West that the average aggregate loss of life exceeds that of any of the colliery districts, with, we believe, one exception—the Staffordshire. Saturday proved fatal to seven poor fellows. The most serious casualty occurred at Pednan-drea, by which four persons, named John Marks (married), Samuel Collins (married), his son Joseph, and a lad named Golds-Samuel Collins (married), his son Joseph, and a lad named Golds-worthy, were crushed to death. It appears that four boys and two men were engaged in the 150 fm. level of what is known as the new men were engaged in the 150 fm. level of what is known as the new shaft, and had nearly worked out their core, when suddenly, and without any warning, a slide of ground fell upon them. Marks, when found, was frightfully mangled, the head being crushed in, and death must have been instantaneous. The two lads, Collins and Goldsworthy, were also crushed and bruised dreadfully, most of their limbs being broken. The man Collins breathed twice after he was discovered, but never spoke. His voice was heard once or twice resising food by the men engaged in digging out the heading. was discovered, but never spoke. His voice was heard once or twice prising God by the men engaged in digging out the bodies. The two other lads, named Puckey and Bonds, escaped unhurt. The next accident of importance occurred at Wheal Phenix, when two brother named Mitchell, one 23 and the other 17, were killed. The cause was almost precisely similar. A hole had been exploded, and they had gone in to work again when the ground fell away, and killed one on the spot, while the other did not live long enough to be taken to surface. The seventh death occurred at Wheal Friendship, where miner named Friend got entangled in the machinery, and died to surface. The seventh death occurred at whear Friendship, where a miner named Friend got entangled in the machinery, and died very speedily from the injuries received. In addition to all this there was one very narrow escape. Mr. Cock, draper, of Rock, St. Miner, was superintending the removal of the woodwork of a mine shaft, when the ground, chiefly sand, gave way, burying him up to the chin; and, despite all the efforts made, it was six or seven hours from the time of the accident before he was dug out and brought the course were hearing to be lowered and superiored by the sevent to the course. to the surface, men having to be lowered and suspended by ropes to

extricate him. The inquests have been attended by Dr. Foster, the Government Inspector, and have had the very satisfactory result—so far as anything connected with such calamities can be satisfactory—of showing that they were purely accidental, and that the managers of the mines were in no way to blame. At the same time, it is clear that the poor fellows who were killed at Phenix had not taken all the resembling by sounding after blasting that they might have done

the poor fellows who were killed at Phœnix had not taken all the precautions by sounding after blasting that they might have done. At Pedn-an-drea every precaution had been taken, and yet the deaths occurred, so inseparable is danger from the mining life. Let us hope that we shall have no more such mine meetings as that at East Pool the other day. Whether a man is right or wrong in his criticisms of the management of a mine he should act with discretion and not use strong language. Nothing is gained by making any meeting a bear garden, and certainly not a mine meeting. For the pursership of West Seton, vacated by the lamented death of Mr. Oliver Matthews, Mr. T. Pryor is a candidate.

6.m.h. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Sept. 16.—The warrant market was strong during the latter part of last week, and business was done from 82s, 9d. to 84s, for prompt cash. On Monday the opening price was 83s. 6d., but a disposition to sell was manifested, and transactions took place down to 82s., closing sellers. Yesterday the first price was 81s., and after a good many lots had changed hands at that figure buyers became more eager, and as high as 81s. 9d. was paid, closing with buyers at that price and sellers at 82s. To-day business was done from 81s. 6d, to 82s. 6d, closing with sellers at 82s. 6d. and buyers at 82s. 3d. There is very little change to report in the prices of shipping iron.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 1. No. 3. 87s. 6d. 76s. 6d.-77s. 6d.

amount of the Chinagow (denied	White Winnikeime)		B. Ou.	108.	ou.	~ ((B. D)
	ditto	108	6			0
Coltness ditto	ditto	108	6	******		0
Summerlee ditto	ditto	100	0		80	0
Coltness ditto Summerlee ditto Cambroe ditto	ditto	92		*****		6
Monkland ditto	ditto	90				6
Clyde ditto	ditto	90	0	*****	77	6
Govan, at Broomielaw	ditto	87		*****		6
langloan, at Port Dundas	ditto	108	0		83	0
Ualder ditto	ditto	110	0	******	82	6
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	ditto	97	0			0
Eglinton ditto	ditto	80	6		76	0
Dalmellington ditto	ditto	87	6	*****		0
Carron, at Grangemonth as	alacted ditto	100	0			
Shotts, at Leith Kinnell, at Boness Bar iron	ditto	102	6	*****	85	0
Kinnell, at Boness	ditto	90	0	*****		
					_	
Nail rods			10 0		-	
"1008 ending Nort 19 1979			T	one l	11.47	77
Week ending Sept. 12, 1874	***************************************			1	1.40	7
						-
Total Increase					- 6	20
				15	13 50	19
For the week ending Sept.	19 1974	Somoun.	T	nne	9 99	00
For the week ending Sept.	10 1070		00.00.00	043.5	9 99	18
				****	0,00	14,7
				-	88	28.
Total increase for 1974		*************	>*****		00	

onworks, both in this and the Coatbridge districts, are nesty well employed with orders for shipment; in fact, they have ot been so brisk for any length of time during the last six months, and prices are firmer. Plates and angle iron are also in improved mand. Melters are fairly employed, and machinists have a good and prices are firmer.

supply of work on hand. The rivet and cut nail trades have their machinery fully engaged at satisfactory prices; but the tube and locomotive works are quieter. Prices of all kinds of finished iron as last quoted, but firmer.

as last quoted, but firmer.

The reduction in the price of coals of all kinds, and the lowness of stocks generally at ports of consignment, are tempting to extra shipments, which is discernible both on the east and west coasts. The returns for the week of sea-borne coal are 43,758 tons, against 40,094 tons in the corresponding week of 1873. Under these influences prices are steady, but good firms can place readily on easy terms. The Fifeshire lock-out still continues, but there is a strong solution of their difficulty desire indulged by the miners that some solution of their difficulty terms. The Firshire lock-out still continues, but there is a strong desire indulged by the miners that some solution of their difficulty will be found during the week by their employers, as some of them are in want of coal to meet their contract engagements. The miners in some districts are being further reduced—5s. per day being the

are in want of coal to meet their contract engagements. The miners in some districts are being further reduced—5s, per day being the average wage—but after an appearance of resistance they generally acquiesce in the terms offered.

KILSYTH—DISCOVERY OF A LARGE SEAM OF COAL.—During recent years Kilsyth has formed the centre of a large mineral field, which promises to become one of the most important coal and iron districts in the West of Scotland. The principal mineowners in the neighbourhood are the Messrs. Baird. They have a large number of coal and iron pits; and we are informed that they are about to add largely to the number, having recently struck upon an immense seam of good coal. The new seam is said to be from 3 to 4 ft. thick, and to extend in an easterly direction from Kilsyth to Denny, a distance of about seven miles. Those competent to express an opinion on such matters affirm that it will take over 100 years to work out the seam, and it is also stated that the coal makes the finest coke, and will bring at least 24s, per ton in the market. The firm have already commenced the sinking of two new shafts, which will exceed 200 fms. in depth. In order to accommodate some of the miners who will be required for the new workings three ranges of substantial cottages, supplied with many modern conveniences, are in course of erection on a large vacant and apparantly suitable piece of ground near to the canal. The mining trade has been greatly disturbed in this as in other districts during the year, and many men have gone elsewhere in quest of employment; but, consequent on the important discovery referred to, a speedy revival of trade is confidently anticipated. It may be added that other proprietors are also at the present time sinking new ironstone and coal pits in the locality.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald, M.P., met the miners of Kilsyth on Monday, and in addressing them expressed the hope that they had seen the trade of the country at its worst, and that better days were in store for them. The hon, genteman gave

these objects.

In mines, mineral, and metal companies' shares there has been a free business doing, and a good advance has been worked in Malbella iron; Tharsis paid-up and Glasgow Port Washington shares 5s. better; and lesser advances have been made in Omoa and Clelland, Glasgow Caradons, Canadian Pyrites, and Huntington Copper and Sulphur; the others are steady, and one or two a trifle lower on the week. At a meeting of the shareholders of Merry and Cuninghame they confirmed the special resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company, held Aug. 21.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

Since my last report only a small amount of business has been done in the market, but the upward tendency, however, has, as ex-pected, been maintained in most of the leading stocks. It is quite probable that the course of business in the Mining Share Market will be, for some time forward, that a periodical briskness will be succeeded by a dulness of a longer or shorter duration, although the ultimate result will not fail to be higher prices. The principal movement during the week has been in Glasgow Port Washingtons, from 42s, up to 55s., on the successful inauguration of that company's blast furnaces in the State of Ohio, U.S.A., which will be found more fully explained hereafter. A great deal of importance is being attached, both here and in the United States, to the establishment at the present grisis in the bitters of the interaction. ishment, at the present crisis in the history of the iron trade of Great Britain and America, of a Scotch colony of iron-smelters, whose labours will doubtless soon provide "Our American Cousins" with that famous Scotch pig-iron—so well known to not only the foundry-masters and engineers of America, but of almost all parts of the world world and only the foundry-masters and engineers of America, but of almost all parts of the world world and the second of the control of the second of the of the world—made upon their own soil and from their own minerals. In the Metal Markets this week nothing of exceptional interest has transpired, but the pig-iron market still keeps good. The lock-out in the Fife and Clackmannan districts still continues,

The lock-out in the Fife and Clackmannan districts still continues, without prospect of a settlement; the shares of coal companies in these districts are, therefore, declining. To-day the market has again taken a dull turn, Tharsis excepted, at 25½ to 25½. Emma, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. Merry and Cuninghame, 67s. Huntington, 53s. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:—

On Thursday last the market was dull, but, with the exception of Huntington and Young's Paraffin, prices were steady. Benhar, 14 to 14½. Bolekow Vaughan A shares firmer at 57½ to 57½. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 63s., closing 63s. to 64s. Ebbw Vale firm, closing 23½ to 23½. Emma about 7s. Flagstaff, 3½ to 3½. Glasgow Caradon done at 37s., closing 28s. 6d. to 27s. closing 57s. to 58s. Marbella done at 5½, closing 57s. to 58s. Marry and Cuninghame done at 67s. 6d, closing 67s. 6d. to 68s. Nanty Gio and Blana preferred done at 69s. 6f. closing 67s. 6d. to 68s. Nanty Gio and Blana preferred done at 50s. do, closing 64s. 65s. Tharis steady, done at 25½, closing 25 1 telth c25 3 telths. Young's Paraffin done at 54s, and 5 5 telths, closing 5½ to 5 5 16ths; London and Glasgow Engineering changed hands at 27.

On Friday (being contango-day) the business was small, attention

Tharsis steady, done at 25½, closing 25 1 10th to 25 3-10ths. Young's Paraffin done at 5½ and 5 5-16ths, closing 5½ to 5 5-16ths; London and Glasgow Engineering changed hands at 27.

On Friday (being contango-day) the business was small, attention being chiefly occupied with the arrangement of the account, and the movements in prices, though in some cases downwards, were unimportant. Port Washington and Marbella were, however, exceptionally good. Behar done at 14½, closing 14½ to 14½. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 62s, 6d., closing 62s, to 63s. Emma firm at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. Flagstaff done at 3½, and also at 3½ (for settlement end of month), closing 37-16ths to 3½. Glasgow Caradon firm at 26s, 6d. to 27s, 6d. Port Washington wanted at 45s, sellers asking 50s. Marbella opened at 55s, and advanced to 6, closing 513-16ths to 5½. Merry and Cuninghame done at 67s, 6d., closing 67s, to 68s. Niddrie Coal done at 40s. Scottish Australian firm at 1½ to 1½. Tharsis lower, done at 25½ and 25, closing 24½ to 25½. Young's Paraffin done at 5½ and 5½, closing 5½ to 5½. London and Glasgow Engineering again lower at 26½ to 27½. Yorke Peninsula steady at ½ to ½. These shares have changed hands lately as high as 16s. 3d. The letters of allotment of the 15 per cent. guaranteed preference shares of this company are to be sent out to-morrow. In my circular of the 3d inst., when writing about this company. I mentioned that 1t. shares in similar companies had been marketable for about 500, each, and as some surprise and doubt has been expressed at this, I can only state that far more wonderful things have happened near Yorke Peninsula, perhaps the best known instance being that of the Moonta shares, now worth in the aggregate nearly 1,000,000 sterling, with not even a penny paid-up. United States Rolling Stock unchanged at 13½ to 14½. As before intimated, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Merry and Cuninghame, she held in Glasgow Caradon; 2d. on Honts, and 2s. do. on Moukland; 6d. on Tharsis new; 4d., 3d. on

On Monday the market was inactive, with a small business.

Saturday was a holiday.

On Monday the market was inactive, with a small business. The account for settlement 30th current opened to-day, and the 25th current will be the last day for this account. Benhar, improved, done at 14½, closing 14½ to 14½. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 62s. 6d., closing 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. bo 52s. 6d. Ebbw Vale, firm at 23½ to 24. Emma done at 37s. 6d., closing 37s. to 38s. Flagataff done at 3. being ½ lower. Glasgow Caradon done at 27s. 6d., closing 28s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. closing 26s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.

better, done at 25½, 25½, and 25 5-16ths, closing 25½ to 25½. New shares, 17½ to 17½: the account in these shares for a long time back has been of a "Bear" description but the latest state. (3): the account in these shares for a long time back has been of a "Be ription, but the "back," h-wever, at last settlement having nearly gone ses that the "Bulls" are beginning to have hopes again of a rise in Tharsis, of see any reason why there should not now be a rise either, especially ablend time is gradually approaching. Young's Paraffin shares rather lower to 534.

to 17%; the account in these shares for a long time back has been of a "Bear' description, but the "back," in-wever, at last settlement having nearly gone off, proves that the "Bulls" are beginning to have hopes again of a rise in Tharsis. I do not see any reason why there should not now be a rise either, especially as the dividend time is gradually approaching. Young's Parafin shares rather lower, at the country of the property of the property of the directors of the directors of the company, held to-day in London, a divise. At a meeting of the directors of the company, held to-day in London, a divise. At a meeting of the directors of the company, held to-day in London, a divise. At a meeting of the directors of the company, held to-day in London, a divise. At a the share of the company, held to-day in London, a divise. At a the share of the company, held to-day in London, a divise. At a the share of the company held to-day in London, a divise. At a the law of the company held to-day in these shares, from 35s. to 55s., during the past month has been caused by the news having at length arrived from the United States that the practical work of iron-smelting had been commenced on the lith of last month, and that the inauguration of the blast-furnaces was most suspicious, which announcement has completely allayed the anxiety felt by many of the shareholders in regard to the company. At a time like this, when the attention of the public will open of the company. At a time like this, when the attention of the public will open to the company. The Glasgow was particulars as to its constitution, &c., may be interesting. The Glasgow and particulars as to its constitution, &c., may be interesting. The Glasgow and particulars as to like company and the state of the company and the state of the

	moun		Amoun		**	Turces
0	share		paid u	p.	Name.	price.
	£10			***	Arniston Coal (Limited)	
	10	000			Benhar Coal (Limited)	1436
	100	991			Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	66
	10				Cairntable Gas Coal (Limited)	836
	10			***	Chillington Iron (Limited)	
	32	400	. 29		Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)	24
	10				Fife Coal (Limited)	4%
	10		. 6		Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited).	55s.
	10	* #	. 10		Dicto All paid	834
	10		. 10		Lochore and Capledrae (Limited)	614
	10				Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	113s.
	10		. 35	6	Merry and Cuninghame (Limited)	678.
	10				Ditto All paid	9
	10		10	***	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	80s.
	10	401	. 10	***	Ditto 7 per cent. Guaranteed Preference.	8
	100			***	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina Ironworks pref. (Limited)	50
	10	***	2		Niddrie Coal (Limited)	40s.
	10		4		Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	678.
	80		80		Shotts Iron	68
	10			***	Ditto New, issued at 21/2 premium	576
	40	***				.,.
					COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.	
	10		7		Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	62s.
	10		10	***	Ditto All paid	656
	90		7		Cape Copper (Limited)	29
	AV.		5		Drake Walls Tin and Copper	5
	400		2		Dunsley Wheal Phoenix Tin (Limited)	15e.
	10		_	***	East Black Craig Lead (Limited)	25
	_		25	000	Classes Canaday Copper Mining (Limited)	27- 64
			1		Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	18s.
	1		15s.	0.00	Ditto New	
	10		8		Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	530.
	-		1	***	Islay Lead (Limited)	1
	25s.		23s.		Kapunda Copper (Limited)	56.
	4		4		Panulcillo Copper Mining (Limited)	25s.
	10		. 8		Rio Tinto (Limited)	614
	10		10	***	Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	458.
	1		1		Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	136
	1		58.		Ditto New	36
	10		10		Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	25
	10		7	***	Ditto New	1734
		***		***	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	50.
	1	***			Ditto 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	
	1	000	Б	***	Ditto 15 per cents. Guarantecca 1 reference	a. bu
					GOLD, SILVER.	
			1		Australasian Gold Mines Investment (Limited)	1
	1		20		Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	35s.
	20	***			Til & Ciles Mining (Limited)	8
	10	***			Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	11%
	5	0.00	. 5		Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	179
					OIL.	
			-			5%
	10	0 + 0	7		Dalmeny Oil (Limited)	317
	5		. 5		Midlothian Mineral Oil (Limited)	334
	10		8	***	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	
	10		85	5	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited)	534
					MISCELLANEOUS.	
	10		10		Dumfries Peat Fuel (Limited)	10
	10		10	***	Highland Peat Fuel (Limited)	10
	50		25		London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuilding	2636
	20		73	4	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	4
	10		10		Railway Access	14
	10	***	10		Ditto Preference, 1875, Redeemable	936
	10		10		Scottish Wagon Company (Limited)	12
	1		1		Ditto New	
	20	000	20	***	United States Rolling Stock	14
	20	000				
			Last	dav	for this account Sept. 25; settling day, Sept. 30.	

Note.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company with any other particulars as full as possible. J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Sept. 17.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Sept. 16.-The Coal and Iron Trades here are much disturbed owing to the wages question now unsettled, and which may possibly cause partial or general strikes. The question is certainly a very serious one, as it affects over 60,000 miners and others in Northumberland and Durham, and the reduction proposed by the Owners' Association of the contract of tion, although probably justified by the circumstances, is a very serious amount. The effect has been to increase the value of coke from 2s. to 3s. per ton, and the demand has also improved for all kinds of coal, as consumers have tried generally to obtain large supplies if possible, so as to get stocks to meet any emergency likely to arise. At Middlesborough on Tuesday there was a large attendance, but very little business was done. The general quotation of Cleveland No. iron was 66s. per ton, about 1s. less than asked last week. This in a great measure due to the improved prospect as to the to. 3 pig-The fall ment of the disputes with the miners. The finished iron trade continues in a very dull state in all branches.

tinues in a very dull state in all branches.

A very compact new ironworks has been completed at Redheugh, in the western Gateshead district. These works have been erected by Messrs. Cook, Hillman, and Co., for the purpose of manufacturing sheets from 3-16 in. to 20 BW guage, and also light plates used in ship and boiler plating. The works will be an acquisition to the

district, as the manufacture of plates of these sizes has not been

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 17.—The reduction of 3s. per ton in the price of coal, which was resolved upon at a meeting of the trade on Friday evening, and briefly noticed in our last, has had the effect of imparting a tone of greater confidence to business in the iron trade and other industries of the district. Satisfaction is expressed on all hands that the coal masters should have acted with so much spirit and promptitude in the settlement of a matter which threatened to become one of very serious difficulty. By this reduction Earl Dudley's forge coal now stands at 13s. per ton, and other qualities in the usual proportion. Nothing was decided as to the prices for Thin-coal, for the simple reason that for some time past the practice of underselling has caused contains to be very investigated and a reduction proportionate to reason that for some time past the practice of undersetting has caused quotations to be very irregular, and a reduction proportionate to that now declared in the rates for Thick-coal had in fact been already discounted. Confidence in the maintenance of prices as now fixed appears to be felt, and consumers are entering into contracts for winter supplies with a freedom which has not been conspicuous for winter supplies with a freedom which has not been conspicuous for a long time past. It will, however, be some time before the demand for coal in this district is adequate to the available rate of supply.

The new sinking of the Aldridge Colliery Company (Limited) near Walsall, has reached a depth of 112 yards, and the indications are the foregoing the control of the recovery control of the con

At the Sandwell Park Colliery the driving of the gate-roads is progressing, and the coal seams improve in thickness and quality, both in the direction of the proposed second shaft and also in the direction of Sandwell Hall. The new shares in this undertaking direction of Sandwell Hall. The new shares in this undertaking have declined in price on realisations. The 10t. shares, recently quoted 75t., have this week changed hands at 50t.

Iron Trade of South Staffor Ishire is in a decide lly healthier condition than we have been able to report for a long time past, al-though actual business is somewhat checked by the prevailing unthough actual business is somewhat checked by the prevailing uncertainty as to what course will be taken in respect of prices by the leading firms on Quarter Day. The general impression appears to be that a reduction of 11. per ton will be declared in the standard for marked iron, although it is no secret that several prominent representatives of the trade are opposed to any reduction whatever, asserting that the low prices for coal were due to them some time ago, and that all the relief afforded in that direction has been already discounted. Solling prices for common unmarked iron as 101 for ago, and that an the relief afforced in that direction has been already discounted. Selling prices for common unmarked iron are 10th for bars, and 13th to 13th 5s. for sheets (singles). The pig-iron manufacturers have given notice to the blast-furnacemen for a reduction of 10 per cent, in the rate of wages, to take effect from Oct. 3, the day on which the radiation is the process of misor control of the radiation is the process of misor control of the radiation is the process. on which the reduction in the wages of miners commences. It is also expected that the wages of finished ironworkers will be reduced next quarter, agreeably to the arrangement by which they are to be regulated according to the selling prices of the previous three months.

In the event of all these arrangements, being satisfectorily considered. In the event of all these arrangements being satisfactorily carried out, there is every reason to anticipate a steady trade during the

new quarter, if not throughout the winter.

out, there is every reason to anticipate a steady trade during the new quarter, if not throughout the winter.

Commenting on recent experiments with puddling machinery, a correspondent of the Birmingham Past writes as follows:—

The forge-power of South Staffordshire is not generally equal to its mill-power. In a time of active trade this leads to much delay in the execution of orders, and to consequent loss to the proprietors. Even with the demand which is now experienced at a few works, the demand made upon the mills is nexess of the capability of the puddling furnaces to meet it. Hence it is desired to increase the output of the forge by the use of furnaces which are more productive than the old hand-furnace. Whilst Danks's plant is being perfected, or the alleged superiority over it of the Crampton is being demonstrated or refuted, there are managers he who have attempted to work upon the Dormoy principle. In one case a capacious furnace has been built, and unwilling puddlers have been induced, after much persuasion, to take the operation in hand. Consenting, they have succeeded in doing something—they have made good iron, but the yield has been ruinous. Under these oir cumstances the help of the inventor himself has been secured, and Mr. Dormoy has been down here, affording the experimenters the benefit of his skill and experience. The outcome has remained as before—quality good, yield bad. So deficient has the yield been, that from a charge of 12 cwts. of pig-iron only about 8 cyts. of puddled bars have been procured. Such resultsare the more remarkable, inasmuch as the Dormoy furnace is working well at the Round Oak Works of the Earl of Dudley, and at the Tudhoe pig-iron of a rich quality is charged into the furnace, pig-iron of only a comparatively poor kind has been used in the more recent experiments. The same class of fettling was employed as is used in the working of the old hand furnaces, and the class of the pig-iron has been the same as that served out to the old furnaces. The hungry nature of th

The following letter appeared in the Birmangham Daily Post yesterday:—
THE DORMOY PROCESS OF PUDDLING IRON.
Sin,—In reply to the article you have published in your paper of to-day, I beg you to insert this letter in your earliest edition. It is much to be regretted, in the cause of industrial progress, that you should have published such a document concerning my system of puddling without having first consulted me, in order to establish the truth: and to enlighten public opinion upon the impression that article may produce in the absence of fuller details, I confine myself to day to telling you that I beg to refute the statements in toto, and to give you the most evident proofs, also to the parties who have communicated such particulars. There is no blame to be attached to the workmen, nor to the apparatus I had set up, and which worked perfectly from the beginning, but which was destroyed without being proved, and immediately after the visit (during my absence) of a person who was charged to look after my interests, but with whom I have a lawsuit pending. This will explain the difficulties surrounding an inventor in a strange country, who does not understand the language. In that fact you will find the real elements of a fictitious failure. In order better to edify you, I offer, before experienced parties, to economise II, per to not puddled iron by the employment of my system, at the same time increasing wages of workmen 10 per cent.

Bulivant's Hotel, Birmingham, Sept. 17.

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire fairly maintains the im-

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire fairly maintains the improvement recently reported. Crown bars are quoted 10%, but really good orders might be placed at 9%, 15s. per ton. Good forge pigs are being sold at 3%, 15s., including delivery into the southern part of the county. Coal is in abundant supply, and in some cases it is declared that current prices do not pay for the trouble and cost of

learn on good authority that girder makers in London, who obtain their iron from Belgium and the North of England are under-selling South Staffordshire makers of similar ironwork by 15s. per ton. The heavy freightage which the carrying companies impose on South Staffordshire partially explains this seeming anomaly.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

ing of members was held at Stoke-on-Trent last week, when Mr. C. J. HOMER (President) was in the chair. Messrs. E. Bagshaw, coalmaster, Cheadle; T. Nicholls, colliery manager, Stafford Coal and Iron Company, Fenton; T. Parton, F.G.S., mining engineer, West Iron Company, Fenton; T. Parton, F.G.S., mining engineer, West Bromwich; and J. Poplewell, engineer, Tunstall, were elected ordinary members; and the following were nominated for election at the next meeting:—Messrs. J. Garside, agent, Hanley and Bucknall Collieries; R. Winstanley, C.E., Manchester; C. L. Clarke, consulting engineer, Manchester; H. Palmer, coalmaster, Hanley; J. T. Wright, wire-rope manufacturer, Birmingham; P. A. Millward, mining and civil engineer, Darlaston; E. J. Fiddler, engineer, Stalybridge; F. Monks, ironmaster, Warrington; W. Summer, coal and ironmaster, Manchester; W. Farnworth, manager of ironworks, Swindon, near Dudley; J. Lancaster, ironmaster, Mostyn, near Holywell; H. Simon, C.E., Manchester; T. R. Crampton, C.E., Westminster; John Parry, engineering chemist, Ebbw Vale, Mon.; J. Whitehead, coal and ironmaster, Elton, near Bury; E. A. Cooper, C.E., London; H. M, Neill, managing director, Parton Ironworks, Fallow Field, Manchester; W. Scragg, colliery manager, Chell, Tunstall; H. Horne, underviewer, W. Scragg. colliery manager, Chell, Tunstall; H. Horne, underviewer, Chatterley Works, Tunstall; and W. Brough, engineer, Liverpool.

The President referred to the question of boilers, the discussion

on which would take place at a future meeting, and said that some of the first authorities of the day had promised to take part in the discussion. Mr. Adamson, of Hyde Junction, near Manchester, was making him three boilers which could be proved up to 130 lbs., and would be capable of working at a pressure of 80 lbs. to the square inch. He strongly urged the absolute necessity of looking well to their boilers, so as to get the most powerful and the best constructed ones that could be obtained. He explained the process of construct-

ones that could be obtained. He explained the process of constructing boilers at Mr. Adamson's, the rivet-holes being drilled instead of punched, and the iron being improved rather than deteriorated by the process of rivetting. Mr. Adamson had invited the members to visit his works, and also some adjoining works in which he was interested. The invitation was accepted with an expression of thanks. Mr. HAINES (secretary) explained that Mr. Johnson, of Dudley, who had promised to read a paper on Dynamite, was unable to attend, and also explained the reasons why it had been announced that experiments with powder and dynamite at Mow Cop were to be postponed.——Mr. J. ASHWORTH said so far as the powder was concerned, the experiments would take place, and Mr. William Brough, of Liverpool, the agent of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, expected the members to go to Mow Cop. Notwithstanding the misunderstanding as to the arrangements the majority of the members decided to visit Mow Cop, which they did as soon as the ordinary business of visit Mow Cop, which they did as soon as the ordinary business of the meeting was concluded.

The experiments took place in Mr. Jamieson's quarry, and were conducted by Mr. William Brough, who was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Leason, the local agent for Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, and assisted by Mr. Darlington, of Tunstall. During the short time assisted by Mr. Darlington, of Tunstall. During the short time which had been allowed two holes (3 in.) were bored to a depth of 4 ft. 2 in. The first shot had 9 ft. 2 in., by 7 ft. 6 in., with a depth of 6 ft. 6 in. to blow against. The ordinary charge would have been 7 lbs, of powder; the charge used was 2 lbs, of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's extra strong powder. It was estimated that the amount of stone dislodged was not less than 80 tons. The second shot had 9 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 4 in., with a depth of 6 ft. 6 in. to blow against. The ordinary charge would have been 8 lbs., but only 2½ lbs. of Curtis and Harvey's extra strong was required to loosen upwards of 60 tons of stone. The first was a "side" shot; the second a "fast" shot, and Harvey's extra strong was required to loosen upwards of o tons of stone. The first was a "side" shot; the second a "fast" shot, which explains the reason why the smaller charge of powder dislodged the greater weight of stone. On a projecting part of the stone in the quarry a quantity of powder was placed loosely in a slight hollow; it was exploded with terrific effect, and dislodged a large weight of stone, showing also that its force had a downward second as well as an unward tendency. The extra extra grant of the stone is the stone of the contraction of the stone of the stone is the stone of the stone o large weight or stone, showing also that its force had a downward as well as an upward tendency. The "extra strong" powder, as it is termed, is unquestionably stronger than the ordinary mining powder, and will be extremely valuable where great rending power is required. That it is as safe in use as the ordinary powder has been manifested, and we are assured it is not liable to explode by exposure to the sun or by self-ignition, and it can be packed in waterproof contriders.

waterproof cartridges.

The President observed that they could not leave the quarry without expressing their thanks to Mr. Jamieson for having afforded without expressing their thanks to Mr. Jamieson for having afforded them an opportunity of witnessing the experiments, which gave them another proof of the utility of the Mining Institute. They had gone on putting in shots in the same way as their forefathers had done, and fancying that any deviation from the old plan must necessarily be wrong; buthe thought the experiments with Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's "extra strong" powder had proved there was something still to be found out with reference to the manufacture and use of blasting powder. The slow fuse which had been used afforded greater protection to workmen than one acting quickly. They could use of blasting powder. The slow fuse which had been used afforded greater protection to workmen than one acting quickly. They could be not go away without feeling satisfied that something more could be done than had been done in regard to blasting up to the present time. There was no place more suitable than North Staffordshire for such there was no place more suitable than roral stationality of such experiments, because in that district it was well known they had thick bands of ironstone. The present Act of Parliament limited the amount of powder to be taken down a pit to 4 lbs., but it did not tie them down as to the quality, and if they took down a 4 lb. canister of "extra strong" it would be equivalent to about 16 lbs. of ordinary powder, and there would be no infringement of the law. He was perfectly satisfied with what he had seen, and he should recommend his bailiffs to test the powder thoroughly, and ascertain what it was capable of doing. Their thanks were due to Mr. Brough for

was capacie or doing. Their thanks were due to Mr. Brough for having kindly conducted the experiments.

Mr. Brough said he was sure that so far as powder was concerned they had only seen a small portion of what they might expect to witness hereafter. In some places where only 1½ lb. of the powder had been used about 50 tons of ironstone was brought down. It was only to be regretted that owing to want of time there had not been more blasts that afternoon. He mentioned that there were to be some grand experiments at Wrexham at the end of the month, which

could be witnessed by any gentleman interested in the matter.

Mr. Haines said he had been agreeably surprised at what he had seen. If they had had more time they would have had better experiments. (Mr. Homer: More of them; they could not be better.)

Well, more of them. What the proprietors of mines desired was to do as much work at as little cost and with as little danger as possible. He (Mr. Haines) was only sorry there had not been more time. sible. He (Mr. Haines) was only sorry there had not been more time for experiments, but Mr. Brough had promised to go to Froghall to conduct a series of experiments which were to take place at that place shortly. Mr. Johnson would also experiment with dynamite, and they would be able to show the result of blasting with the two compounds. He hoped they would be tested thoroughly, so that their relative merits would be shown.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 17.-The increased activity to be noticed at the ironworks Sept. 17.—The increased activity to be noticed at the ironworks is a gratifying indication of the change for the better that has taken place in the Iron Trade. All the works are once more in employ, but some of them present a larger share of animation than others. There is still, however, a lacking of that confidence evinced in transactions which is indispensable to a sound trade. Makers are aware that the labour market is still uncertain, and disputes and strikes are almost sure to occur from time to time, that they will be very cautious in entering into engagements with customers. Buyers, again, are ever watchful for a fall in prices, and are reluctant to purchase much for the future. There is one consoling fact, however, the ironmasters and their workmen in this district have entered into a compact that there shall be no further alteration in the rate of wages this year. rate of wages this year.

The total quantity of iron, chiefly rails, exported last month was only 20,819 tons, of which 12,143 tons were cleared from Cardiff, 7698 tons from Newport, and 978 tons from Swansea. The largest clearances were 4845 tons to Riga, and 1828 tons to Constantinople from Cardiff, and 4744 tons to Regard.

from Cardiff, and 2474 tons to Rosario.

There is no further change to be noticed in the Tin-Plate Trade. The Coal Trade is brisk, the demand for house and steam qualities being good, and as the pits are getting into more regular work the output is large. The returns of the trade last month show a large increase over the corresponding month of last year. The coal exports were as follow:—Cardiff, 260,751 tons, as compared with 126.995 tons in the corresponding month of last year; Newport, 34,214 tons, against 22,438 tons; Swansea, 54,782 tons, against 52,526 tons; and Llanelly, 4261 tons, against 8310 tons. The shipments tons; and Llanelly, 4261 tons, against 8810 tons. The shipments coastwise during the same periods were as annexed:—Cardiff, 70,506 tons, against 50,117 tons; Newport, 49,401 tons, against 51,169 tons; Swansea, 19,731 tons, against 21,817 tons; and Llanelly, 9613 tons, against 12,080 tons. There were also 19,816 tons patent fuel exported from Swansea, and 7840 tons from Cardiff.

The dispute between the colliery proprietors and the enginemen continues in regard to the reduction of 10 per cent. which took effect on the 1st inst. The men claim exemption. The council of the Masters' Association received a deputation from the men at Cardiff.

on the 1st inst. The men claim exemption. The council of sale Masters' Association received a deputation from the men at Cardiff. on Tuesday, but no settlement was come to. The men made the following claim:—

"That the engineers should be paid Ω , per month, and supplied with house coal for private consumption; or that they should meet the difficulty half-way, and accept a reduction of 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., with a definite engagement for six months."

gement for six months."

The council at once replied that they could not agree to the proosal, and after some conversation the following resolution was possa; and a possage passage p

mittee has not yet completed its labours in regard to them, and, theretore, the council were not in a position to ratify them."

The Dunraven Adare Colliery is about to be re-started, and Mr. E. R. Salwey will continue the manager. The colliery has been idle for several months, and the pumping of water and otherwise making preparations for the resumption of operations are being actively carried out. The work is also being resumed at the Resolven Collieries, the scale of prices to be paid to the men having been agreed upon.

agreed upon.

The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company half-yearly meeting was held at the offices, Dock-street, Newport, yesterday—Mr. Octavius Morgan in the chair. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the first and second preferential shares, and 7; per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, were declared for the half year ending with June. A gratifying feature in the director report was that the relaying appropriate account half. alf year ending with June. A gratifying feature in the director report was that the relaying suspense account had been cleared \overline{a}

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERDISON.

Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the sept. 17 Sept. 17.—There has been no change to report with respect to the Iron and Coal Trades of Derbyshire. At Staveley they are turning out large quantities of pipes and steam cylinders, some of whickas upwards of 20 tons. The works were visited a few days ago by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was accompanied by his two daughters, and Mr. J. Allport, the general manager of the life land Company. Chal continues in fair request, about an average. land Company. Coal continues in fair request, about an average to manage going to the metropolis. The Midland Railway Company are giving increased accommodation for the coal traffic, whilst the Grat Northern are pushing forward their new line between Nottinghan and Derby, which will lead to the opening out of several large col fields in its route.

Trade has been very quiet during the week in Sheffield and South Trade has been very quiet during the week in Shemeid and South Yorkshire, the Doncaster races, as usual, having drawn thousands of the workinen away. In few departments, however, is there anything like activity. The heavy armour-plate mills have been going on very well, both on home account and for shipment. Bessens steel, especially in rails, is still in brisk request, and there is a fair armount of husiness being done in general forgings. The cost still have been sound to the still in the second state of the still in the state of the still in the state of the still in the state of the state of the still in the state of the amount of business being done in general forgings. The coal trade has been very quiet, several collieries standing for a day or two, either from the miners going to the races or for the want of wagon and locomotive power, the Great Northern looking more to it passenger traffic during the Doncaster week than to anything else.

MODERN EXPLOSIVES.

The vastly increased quantity of work that can be performed when ordinary blasting-powder is replaced by the more powerful explosives, of which nitro-glycerine forms the active ingredient, has had sives, of which nitro-giycerine forms the active ingredient, has had a powerful effect in modifying the opinion of practical miners sine Nobel's "blasting oil" was first introduced into the market, and the question they now ask themselves is not How can the substitution of other explosives be best resisted? but How can the manufacture of other explosives be best resisted? question they now ask themselves is not How can the substitution of other explosives be best resisted? but How can the manufacture and use of nitro-glycerine compounds be rendered so free from danger as to justify the removal of the more prohibitive restrictions at present necessary? The improvements which have been made in the preparation of nitro-glycerine compounds during the past few years have been very numerous, and, in America especially, ordinary blasting-powder is more and more neglected in favour of the new material. But for nitro-glycerine the Hoosac Tunnel would probably have ruled all connected with it, yet, with it, it has become a monument of engineering skill and perseverance; and the history of the progress made towards bringing nitro-glycerine compounds within the category of ordinary industrial agents has been made the subject of a highly interesting volume, "the third edition of which has just been published by Mr. George M. Mowneav, who has had the chief control of the manufacture of the explosives used, and of the litigation rendered necessary by the attempt made to monopolise the use (not the manufacture) of nitro-glycerise throughout the United States. The monopoly has been defeated, and the change already alluded to in the feelings of the miners may be judged of from a single case which he mentions. He remarks that since it is now admitted that this explosive is the most powerful known to man, being, in fact, "the ideal of portake force," it seemed to him that he might properly omit the anecdotes of early difficulties encountered in its introduction to the Hoosac Tunnel; and heads that the miners' prejudices have now disappeared, and those who obstructed its use has since threatened to strike if denryed of tri-intro-glycerine for a mount is existence threatened to strike if denryed of the interior entering for a mount is existence threatened to strike if denryed of the interior entering for a mount is existence threatened to strike if denryed of the interior entering for a mount is exis

case which he mentions. He remarks that since it is now admitted that this epoisive is the most powerful known to man, being, in fact, "the ideal of portable force," it seemed to him that he might properly omit the aneodotes of early discuttles encountered in its introduction to the Hoosac Tunnel; and headds that the miner's prejudices have now disappeared, and those who obstructed its use has since threatened to strike if deprived of tri-nitro-glycerine for a month, in order to institute a strict comparative test with powder—men who for thirty years lied through powder smoke in their mining operations declaring it unit for a human being to endure in deep shafts or long tunnels.

The book is of peculiar interest as a narrative of the earliest success in the general practical use of nitro-glycerine, establishing for Americans the honour of being foremost to recognise the industrial importance of explosives more powerful that gunpowder, and the credit of persevering to remove obstacles which had diheartened England, Germany, France, Austria, Denmark, Rome, and Switzerland, and led to the prolibition of its use in those countries. It was to the bioloness of the Commissioners appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that Mr. Mowbray owes the opportunity which he had of introducing the new epipsive, and of demonstrating that "the ability to control it during manufacture, whilst teeming over rough roads, in magazines, or finally handling it in actual blasting in a tunnel or mine could be readily commanded. The safety of the sermaterial he has proved beyond question, for his sendosity handling it in actual blasting in a tunnel or mine could be readily commanded. The safety of the sermaterial he has proved beyond question, for his is achieved to the strict of the sermaterial he has proved beyond question, for his is achieved to the strict of the sermaterial he has proved beyond question, for his is achieved to the serman decident of the servage side provided and the servage of the servage of the servage of the se

caused the use of nitro-glycerine and its compounds to be virtually prohibited in most European countries, and it yet remains to discover a stable chemical compound of nitro-glycerine which shall justify the removal of the existing restriction upon the manufacture of nitro-glycerine compounds. At the Hoosac Tunnel de nitro-glycerine used was made almost on the spot by a very expert opensive chemist, and used almost under his eyes, and it is to this alone that he can subtute the absence of accidents; but just as the danger of the nitro-glycerine rating from the earthy matter used in dynamite has necessitated, and will necessitate, existing restrictions; just as the impossibility of preventing the exiding the British Government to take up Messrs. Kreb's mat rial—so, with our peacet the control of the producing a stable compound—nothing but mechanism transport of the same extreme care as has been used at the Hoosac Tunnel will be fullified in the producing a stable compound—nothing but mechanism intures are yet known—of nitro-glycerine without diminishing its explosive force will confer great benefit on miners, and earn large profits for himself.

Throughout the volume information is given of the greatest interest to all who use nitro-glycerine compounds, since it is shown that although they are excessively dangerous, and that the skill and restricted the state and the

although they are excessively dangerous, and that the skill and reputation of the manufacture is the only guarantee that can be excepted to present lawarestate. pected to prevent lamentable accidents, yet by strict attention to fixed rules they may be safely made and safely used, or, as Mr. Mown bray expresses it, "there is no danger in the manufacture when disprecaution is used; but, to paraphrase the language of Prof. Tyndall process."

* "Tri-Nitro-Glycerine, as applied in the Hoosac Tunnel, and to Submarine Ellaing, Torpedoes, Quarrying, &c.; being the result of six years' observation appractice during the manufacture of upwards of 500,000 lbs. of this explosive, missing powder, dynamites; with an account of the various systems of blasing by electricity, priming compounds, exploders, electrical machines, &c. B. GEORGE M. MOWBRAT, Operative Chemist. Third edition, re-written.

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in his 'Hours of Exercise in the Alps'—'For rashness, ignorance, or carelessness, nitro-glycerine leaves no margin, and to rashness, ignorance, or carelessness three-fourths of the catastrophes which shock us are to be traced." The author has unquestionably said all that can be said in favour of nitro-glycerine, and he has satisfactorily demonstrated that for certain purposes its use is desirable, if not almost indispensable, and he has certainly enhanced the value of his book by confining himself strictly to truth, by not claiming more for the nitro-glycerine compounds than they are fairly entitled to, and by not attempting to hide or underestimate the dangers to be guarded against in using them. His treatment of the subject is in every way satisfactory. every way satisfactory.

TREATMENT OF CHINA GRASS FIBRE.

DR. COLLYER.—This gentleman, who years since so richly earned the gratitude of mankind by his important discovery of producing painless surgical operations, by the inhalation of narcotic and stimulating vapours, of the class known as ether, chloroform, &c., has lately invented and patented, in India and the United States of America, a mechanical contrivance for the treatment of Rhea-Ramie, or China In 1870 the Government of India offered a prize of 5000% for vention. We have been informed that the method invented gass. In 1870 the Government of India offered a prize of 5000. for this invention. We have been informed that the method invented by Dr. Collyer is so perfect that a single person is enabled to prepare 2001bs. in eight hours of the clean fibre, whereas at present the Chinese cannot clean or remove the epidermis, or skin, of from more than 2 lbs. per man in 10 hours. It is needless to say that this invention has a very great value, and will enable this most precious siken fibre to be generally used in the manufacture of the finest textile fabrics. When prepared the value will not exceed 8s. per lb., whereas silk is worth 40s. to 60s. The Ramie fibre, when mixed with silk, even to the extent of 50 per cent., gives great durability and lastre to the texture of the material. Its limited use in Europe has arisen from the want of a proper method to clean the stems of the skin. Now that this great desideratum is effected the plant will he artensively cultivated, both in India and America, and brought skin. Now that this great desideratum is effected the plant will be extensively cultivated, both in India and America, and brought into general use. Dr. Collyer has had many offers for his invention, but he prefers for the present not to dispose of it, except he obtains what he deems its true value—50,000% for each of the countries in which he has secured a patent. The invention, it is considered, has only to be put to work in India and America in order to secure Dr. Collyer the sum he requires. Collyer the sum he requires.

LEAD MINING IN SOUTH WALES.—The development of several LEAD MINING IN SOUTH WALES.—The development of several mines in Cardiganshire speaks volumes in favour of the inherent wealth of the numerous lodes which up till late have remained all but neglected through want of public enterprise being directed to them as profitable sources for the acquisition of both substantial and rapid gains. The River Rheidol runs from Aberystwith to the and rapid gains. The River Rheidol runs from Aberystwith to the Deril's Bridge, and probably no part of the Principality is so fraught with expansive vitality as this vale, and especially so in regard to the Llwyn Teify, whith embraces fully an area of a mile square, stuate in its most metalliferous (silver and lead) centre. The smouldering, yet continuous, productiveness of the Lisburne Mines, which after above a quarter of a century's prosperity continue to open out ground yielding 2, 3, 4, and even 5 tons of lead to the fathom, is enough to assert the continuance of the lodes and deposits of mineral both in depth and length. The prospectus of the Llwyn Teify Lead Mine Company, which appears in our columns this day, is very mildly drawn up, considering the discoveries already made, the area of the sett, combined with the facilities and economy of efficiently developing the property. The capital is only 15,000, and the directors and local manager practical and earnest, hence we think that subscribers for shares will have in this adventure every chance of recouping themselves their outlay, and with the every chance of recouping themselves their outlay, and with good profits, while their successors possess every promise of a bril-liant and permanently successful future.

A very good lode of tin is being worked on the Cape Cornwall side the St. Just Amalgamated Mine. The ore is rich, and the lode of large size. It said that eight men broke nearly 3 tons of tin from it last month.

TENDERS.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS from Manufacturers arthe SUPPLY of OILS, GREASES, TALLOW, CANDLES, STEEL, FILES, BLASTING POWDER, SHOVELS, IRONMONGERY, &c., &c., such quantities as they may require, from 1st October, 1874, to the 31-st March, 1875, delivered free at their stores, Blaenavon.

For further particulars and forms of tender, apply to the General Manager, Tenden Ironworks.

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Season Ironworks.

Tenders for Stores."

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By order.

By order.

TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS. TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the finest ZINC MINING PROPERTIES in MEROPE, situated in the PICOS DE EUROPA, province of SANTANDER, PRAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superficial area of 395,000 square

The mineral is abundant, of excellent quality; the calamine, when calcined fields 60 per cent. of metallic zinc, and the lead, which is found in considerable qualities, yields 75 per cent. A road has been made to the mines by the proprietors at a cost of 50,000 fr., and there is a good honse, workmen's cottages catastimits'shop, stable, &c., which together cost 15,000 fr.; also THIRTY ACRES 70 of FREEHOLD LAND.

The titles are a direct Government concession, free of all royalties, to purchases of the contraction of the c

in Early LAND.

In the concession, free of all royalties, to purchaser A good shipping port is within easy distance, and labour is cheap and it. With spirited working under judicious management this property is different property in a producing a net profit of at least £10,000 a year. Immediate possession

ess, Mr. Woods, Santander, Spain.

AN ESTATE, situated close to a railway station, and surrounded by Factories, may be PURCHASED, on account of family affairs, at a REAT SACRIFICE.

The estate has enormous fields of Brown Coal, which are already attainable near the surface of the earth, and the supply of which is larger than all other pits in the revioue. Besides oo lithere are extensive clay pits, yielding the best produce, surrounding extensive brick-fields, which border on the railway. The quantity of coal and clay is such that it will last for centuries. For further particulars, apply to M. S. Phillips, 7, Well-court, Queen-street, London, E.C.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, AND MINING AND QUARRYING PROPERTY (TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES), TO BE For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. WM. GRIFFITH and Son, Solicitors,

RARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND, OR SALE. COAG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Close Con-Chag Lead and Barytes Mining Company, 69, Close

FOREST OF DEAN.

FOREST OF DEAN.

10 BE LET, at a royalty of 2s. 1d. per ton, a PORTION of the
EAST DEAN GALE, of about 550 acres, containing FIVE SEAMS of
Per particulars, apply to Messrs. Vizard, Chowder, and Co., 55, Lincoln's Inn
Edia, W.C.

POR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, GIRE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up? o 60-horse power, of Torishire plates throughant. same, 12 10. strone; also, a state throughout. It is same plates throughout. It to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London E.C.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT 30-in. cylinder ROTARY

ars, apply to John R. Daniell, Soliciter, Camborne.

POR SALE,—ONE PAIR of HORIZONTAL DIRECT-ACTING 58, diameter, 36 in. stroke: pumps, 21½ diameter, 36 in. stroke: pumps, 21½ diameter 36 in. stroke: fly whieel 14 ft. stroke: pumps, 21½ diameter 36 in. stroke: fly whieel 14 ft. pumps, 21½ diameter 36 in. stroke: fly whieel 14 ft. stroke: pumps, 21½ diameter 36 in. stroke: fly whieel 14 ft. stroke: fly while little stroke: pumps, 21½ diameter 36 in. stroke: fly while little stroke: fly while stro urther particulars, address Mr. W. P. FRANCE, Priory Lodge, Peckham.

ON SALE, MASSIVE CRUSHING MILL, with two pairs of Also, 200 pards of 15 in class metal frames.

Address, "X, Y, Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MESSRS. DAVEY AND THOMAS, Auctioneers, Redruth, have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Treleigh Wood United Mines, near Old Tolgus Mine, Redruth, on Thursday, the 24th September, 1874, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock in the forenoon precisely, the following VERY VALUABLE

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:-

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING BNGINE, 10 ft. in cylinder, and 7½ ft. in aft: with first piece of rod and caps.

ONE nearly new 11 ton BOILER, with fittings, complete.

ONE excellent BALANCE BOB.

ONE 60 ft. SHEARS, shieves, and brasses.

ONE 10 arm CAPSTAN, with oak axle.

ONE HORSE WHIM.

PITWORK.

ONE 10 arm CAPSTAN, with oak axleONE HORSE WHIM.

1 12 in. plunger pole, with stocking,
complete.
1 9 in. ditto ditto.
50 fms. 12 in. main rods, complete.
15 fms. 9 in. ditto.
12 in. H piece; doorpiece; pole case; stuffing box, glands, & windbore.
9 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and glands, complete.
Together with other materials used in mines.
The above machinery and materials are nearly new, and of the best description, and will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Luncheon at Eleven. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.
To view, apply to Captain JAMES BROWN; and, for further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, Redruth.—Dated Redruth, Sept. 8, 1874.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY. SITUATE AT KEMBERTON,

Three Miles from Shifnal, and Seven from Bridgnorth, Shropshire ESSRS. POOLER AND WELLS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Star Hotel, Shifnal, aforesaid, on Monday, the 28th day of Septem-1874, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, subject to conditions to be produced.

then produced,
All those two pieces or parcels of ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND called
'THE LANGLEY'S," situate and adjoining each other, and to land belonging to
Mr. Slaney and the Madeley Wood Colliery Company, containing by admeasurement 17a. 3r. 17p. or thereabouts; tithe rent charge £2 5s. 3d. per annum.

The property possesses a very extensive frontage to the turnpike-road between
Kemberton and Shiffnal, and is highly desirable for building purposes, and it is
supposed that very valuable mines and minerals exist under the same. The Madeley
Wood Colliery Company's pits are now in full work within a few hundred yards,
and are getting coal and ironstone.

Mr. Powell, of Kemberton, will show the premises, and any further information may be obtained from Mr. Pearce, the Brewery, Market Drayton; Mr.
Winnall, Muxton Bridge, and Mr. Hamsones, Land Surveyor, Newport; or at
the offices of Messrs. W. and C. R. Liddle, Solicitors, or the Auctioneers, Newport, Shropshire.

MINE MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., FOR SALE, AT THE WEST CUMBERLAND MINE, CALDBECK, CUMBERLAND. MR. JACKSON, Auctioneer, has been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the 7th day of October next, at Eleven A.M., at the West Cumberland Mine, the WHOLE of the

MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., viz.:—
ONE Blake's STONE BREAKER, 15 ft. by 9 ft., new.
IRON WORK for one water wheel, 24 in. diameter.
ONE WATER WHEEL, 20 in. diameter, new; pitch pine framework for carry.

ONE WATER WRESS, ng the same, new.
ONE 8 heads of STAMPS.
ONE 6 heads of STAMPS.
ONE CIRCULAR SAW FRAME, 2 saws, shafting belts, &c.
ONE FAN, new, belt drums.
FOUR small WATER WHEELS.
FOUR rotating SLIME BUDDLES, frames, trunks, &c.
I to no T rails, \$5 lbs. per yard.
8 to no T rails, \$5 lbs. per yard.
10 tons bridge rails, 18 lbs. per yard.
10 tons bridge rails, 18 lbs. per yard.
11 to of winze kibbles, shaft tackle, small chain, &c.
12 to f winze kibbles, shaft tackle, small chain, &c.
13 small ditto
14 to fwinze kibbles, shaft tackle, small chain, &c.
15 miths' tools—2 pairs of bellows, anvils, vices.

3 small ditto
5 wood wagons.
1 skip; 15 fms. skip road.
2 sheaves for ditto.
2 water balance wagons.
1 cistern for ditto.
60 fms. galvanised wire rope, 78 in.
diameter.
16 fms. ½ in. proof chain, new.
54 fms. cast iron air pipes, 4 in.
83 fms. zinc air pipes, 4 in.
1 crab winch, double purchase.

Smiths' tools—2 pairs of bellows, anvils, vices.

1 Pooley's weighing machine, 10 cwts. Quantity of steel, new; fron, new. Miners' tools.
Quantity of lod iron; old scrap.
Quantity of new pitch pine, yellow pine, and other timber.
Quantity of large culvert pipes, 18 in. Miners' dial; levelling staff, &c.

VALUABLE COLLIERY FOR SALE,

Situate at BILLINGSLEY, in the county of SALOP, about two miles from the Highley Station, on the Severn Valley Railway.

MESSRS. JOSEPH COOKSEY AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, New-street, Birmingham, on Chursday, the 8th day of October, 1874, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, the VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE COLLIERY, known as

conditions, the VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE COLLIERY, known as THE BILLINGSLEY COLLIERY,
Containing about ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE ACRES of COAL (only a small part of which has been gotten), with the PIT SHAFTS, STEAM ENGINES, and other COLLIERY ERECTIONS and PLANT thereto belonging, situate as above mentioned, in One Lot.

The property is leasehold for a term, I7 years of which will be unexpired on the 1st of November next, upon moderate royalties and other terms.

The thickness of coal is about 17 ft. 6 in., in five seams (including a seam of Sulphur Coal, about 5 ft. 10 in. in thickness), which have been sunk through at depths varying from 88 yards to 165 yards, and are interstratified with valuable beds of IRONSTONE and FIRE-CLAY, the Sweet Coal being of first-class quality for domestic purposes.

ord of Haviston and First Charles.

The colliery is situated on good roads, leading in different directions over a wide area, from which the demand for land sales is always considerable; and a transway may be laid on an easy gradient to form a siding on the Severn Valley Railway. Particulars and plans will shortly be prepared, and, with other information, may be obtained from Mr. Evan Birchley, Severn-terrace, Worcester; Mr. Thompson, Solicitor, 7, Pierpoint-street, Worcester; and Messrs. Joseph Cooksey and Son, Auctioneers and Mining Engineers, West Bromwich; at the Midland Counties Herald Office, Birmingham; and at the place of sale.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all that very valuable SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, known as the TEMPLE DRUID QUARRY,

TEMPLE DRUID QUARRY,
Together with the MANSION HOUSE of TEMPLE DRUID, and about FIFTY
ACRES of RICH MEADOW LAND, situate in the parish of MAENCLOCHOG,
in the county of PEMBROKE, and now in the hands of the proprietor.
The house is delightfully situated, and contains drawing, dining, and breakfast
rooms, four best and three servants' bed rooms, dairy, brow-house, good kitchen
and underground cellars, and w.c.
The out premises, which have recently been put in thorough repair, comprise a
three-stall stable, loose box, saddle room, and cow house. There is an unfailing
supply of hard and soft water. A large extent of woodcock, snipe, and rough
shooting, together with excellent fishing, may be rented. Two packs of hounds
hunt the neighbourhood.
Temple Druid is about six miles from the Narberth Road and Clarbeston Stations on the Great Western Railway, and within ten minutes walk of the proposed station at the village of Maenclochog, on the Narberth Road and Maenelochog
Railway, now in course of construction.
Tenders to be sent to Messrs. Davies and Co., Solicitors, Haverfordwest, on or
before the lst day of October next, and of whom the Engineer's Report on the
unrary may be obtained.
Spring-gardens, Haverfordwest, August, 1874.

TO ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS. AT ST. LEONARD'S ENGINEERING WORKS, PERTH, On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 24th and 25th September, 1874.

PUBLIC SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, PLANT, UTENSILS, &c., ENGINEERS' TOOLS, PLANT, UTENSILS, &c.,
Including steam rivetting machine (Cook's patent), self acting and screw cutting
lathes, punching and shearing machines, steam hammers, slotting machines,
shaping machines, double geared and radial vertical drilling machines, plate bending machines, nut shaping machines, buffing machine, large beam steam engine
(24 in. cylinder, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke), Cornish boller, four upright bollers, crab
winches, jib crane, large quantity smitths and boller makers' tools, fixed and movable steelyards, weighing machines, service ralls, belting, shafting, flanging forges,
smiths' hearths, rivet forges, awils, patterns and castings, counting house and
drawing office furniture (including two large safes), &c., belonging to the Sequentrated Estate of Messrs. C. D. Young and Co.
ROBERT MTEAR WILL SELL THE ABOVE, BY AUCTION, at St. Leonard's Engineering Works, Perth, on Thursday and Friday, 24th and 25th September, commencing at Eleven o'clock each day.

On view three days previous to sale.

On view three days previous to sale.

The tools all are modern, of the best construction, and by the best makers, including Messrs. M'Lea and Marsh; Messrs. Buckton and Co.,; Messrs. D. Cook and Co.; Yule, and others.

and to.; xuie, and others.
Catalogues may be had from ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., Solicitor, Perth;
WILLIAM STIVEN, Esq., Accountant, Dundee (the Trustee); or the Auctioneer,
Boyal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow.

FOR SALE

EAD MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY. This property is situate on the HALKYN MOUNTAIN, PLINTSHIRE, and is in close proximity to the Prince Patrick and South Prince Patrick Mines.

Patrick Mines.

Several valuable lead lodes are known to traverse the sett, from which large returns have been made at a good profit. No steam power is required.

Applications for the same to be made so Messrs. R. Evans and Co., Flint; or to Capt. S. Marrez, Halkyn, Holywell.

In Chancery.

RAMSBOTTOM v. MORRELL. GLOUCESTERSHIRE, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

TWO VALUABLE COLLIERIES, AN THE FUREST OF DEAD.

TWO VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the RISING 8UN ENGINE COLLIERY (FREEHOLD), and UNION COLLIERY (LEASEHOLD), extending together over about \$50 acres, and comprising \$EYERAL VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, with good railway accommodation.

The property is situate about three miles from Coleford, and four from Lydney, traversed by the Bixslade and Dark Hill Valleys, and is on the Severn and Wyo Railway, connecting Lydney on the Bristol Channel, with Lydbrook on the Ross and Monmouth line, a branch of which line, expected to be completed this year, runs through the property. year, runs through the property.

year, runs through the property.

hese collieries are well worthy the attention of coalowners and enterprising colliers, as shafts can be opened without any unusual expense, and with the certainty of finding coal, obviating the risk commonly attendant on the opening of

NESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY have received instructions TO OFFER the above VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Wednesday, September 30th, at 0 me for Two o'clock precisely, by order of the Master of the Rolls, to whose Court this cause is attached, in Two Lots.

LOT 1 will comprise the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY, 200 acres; and LOT 2 the UNION COLLIERY, 320 acres.

Particulars and plans may shortly be obtained of Messrs. PRIOR, BIGG, CHURCH, and ADAMS, Solicitors, 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; of Messrs. Graham and Sons, Solicitors, Abingdon, Berks; of Marcus W.T. Scott, Esq., 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria street; at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

WHEAL TREGOSS MINE SETT AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

M. R. HOWARD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (under powers contained in certain mortgage debentures), at the Victoria Inn, Roche, on Monday, the 28th of September inst., at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, the

noon, in One Lot, the

WHEAL TREGOSS TIN MINE,

Roche, Cornwall, held under lease for 21 years from the 24th of March, 1870, at
1-18th dues, subject to a minimum rent of £10 to merge in dues, together with all
the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS thereon, comprising—
ONE 26 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, ONE 10 ton BOILER, fly wheel,
and 39 heads of stamps attached, about 32 fms. of pitwork, and all the other materials and effects in general use in mines.

In addition to the fin lodes, a large and promising hematitie iron lode has been
discovered in the sett. The machinery is in first-class condition, and the whole
presents an excellent opportunity for sound and profitable investment.
To view the mine, apply to the Bailiff in charge thereof; and any further information may be obtained of the Auctioneer, Fore-street, St. Columb.

Dated 10th September, 1874.

BRYN ROYALTON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION. M.R. HOWARD is instructed by the Liquidators to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Victoria Inn, Roche, on Monday, the 28th of September inst., at Two for Three o'clock P.M., in One Lot,

tember inst., at Two for Three o'clock P.M., in One Lot,

THE BRYN ROYALTON CONSOLS TIN MINE,
Including the LEASE or SETT thereof, together with the WHOLE of the
MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising—
ONE 30 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, double action, two flywheels; ONE 10 ton BOILER; 4 stamps axies, and 45 heads of stamps; and the
usual materials and effects in general use on a mine.
The sett is about a mile equare, is held under lease for 21 years, from 1st November, 1868, at the yearly rent of £10, merging in 1-18th dues.
This mine offers an exceptional opportunity to capitalists and Investors as a
legitimate enterprise, and the Cornwall Minerals Railway passes through the sett.
The machinery and materials are nearly new, and may be seen on application to
the Agent on the Mine; and any futher particulars may be obtained of ADOLPH
KAUPMANN, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London; or HENRY F. WHITEFIELD, St. Columb, Cornwall, Liquidators.
Dated 3rd September, 1874.

ST. NEOT, CORNWALL,
A VERY VALUABLE CHINA CLAY SETT AND TIN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

MESSRS. PHILP AND CO. respectfully announce FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, St. Austell, an Friday, the 25th day of September, 1974, at 8ix o'clock in the evening, all that VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE CHINA-CLAY SETT known as the WHITEOROUGH TOR,

and EXTENSIVE CHINA-CLAY SETT known as the evening, all that VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE CHINA-CLAY SETT known as the WHITBOROUGH TOR, otherwise—

GAZELAND CLAY WORKS,

Situate in the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, and about four miles from Doublebois Station on the Cornwall Railway.

This valuable sett extends over about 120 acres, is in full woaking order, and abounds in clay, which has been proved of bleaching and potting qualities. Every facility for working with economy will be found to have been adopted in the laying out of pits, tanks, dry, and other appliances.

The stope of clay at present is laid open to about 8 fathoms in depth, whilst other important discoveries in other parts of the sett have recently been made, and agood tin lods traverses the sett, powers to work which have been granted therein. The development of the works to the present time has been carried out by three large settling pits, two good tanks, also a drying kiln and shed, substantially built of stone, and covered with slate, about 100 feet in length. The flues of the former are very good, and dry with great dispatch; large quantities of clay have hitherto been rendered marketable, and might be further augmented by an arrangement of air drying, in grounds allotted for that purpose, contiguous to the pits. A copious and never-failing stream of water is brought to the works, which, from their natural situation, are peculiarly adapted for extensive development. A slding has been granted by the Cornwall Railway Company at Doublebois, from their natural situation, are peculiarly adapted for extensive development. A slding has been granted by the Cornwall Railway Company at Doublebois, from their natural situation, are peculiarly adapted for extensive development. A slding has been granted by the Cornwall Railway Company at Doublebois, from their natural will also be brought within about two miles of the sett, which is held for twenty-one years (twenty of which are unexpired), at a minimum rent of £60, merged in the very moder

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867; BLENCOWE CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. PHILP AND CO. WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given), at the Blencowe Consols Tin Mine, in the parish of St. Stephens-in-Branwell, in the country of Cornwall, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, as a going concern, all that the INTEREST of the said company of and in the LEASES or SETTS under which its operations within and upon the said mine have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS. AND EFFECTS,

Now being within and upon the said mine, and comprising the following:—
ONE 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 by 10½ ft. stroke, with first
piece rod and balance bob, and TWO BOILERS, shears, with two shieves.
ONE 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with BOILER and fly wheel,
two axles, with 28 heads, lifters and frames, one axle for 16 heads, with heads, &c.,

two axies, with 28 heads, lifters and frames, one axie for 10 neaus, when heads, aconot erected.

ONE 18 in. STEAM WHIM, 4 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER and fly wheel, wood eage to ditto, wire rope and chain.
22 fms. 17 in. plunger lift, 20 fms. 17 in. ditto, 14 fms. 10 in. ditto, 17 in. windbore, 17 in. clack seat piece, 6 fms. 8 in. drawing lift, 45 fms. 14 and 13½ in. wood rods, rod plates, 19 9 ft. 17 in. pumps, 7 ft. 15 in. ditto, 11 ft. 15 in. working barrel, 15 in. clack seat piece, 15 in. 9 ft. windbore, 4 Borlase's patent frames, 5 round buddles with driving gear, staples and bolts, 20 fms. 2½ in. bucket rods, 126 fms. biddles rails, 2 pulleys and frames, 3 rod plates, 3 in. flat thread screw, capstan, 16 in. capstan rope, shaft tackle and landing brace, horse whim and wire rope, stands and shieves, sheaves, clacks and seatings, blocks, dressing-house, 2 ovens, 9 kieves, bridge rails, new and old iron, wood material house, new and old timber, launders, ladders, quantity of wire rope, chain, 3 smiths' bellows, 3 anvils, cranes, 2 vices, mandril. miths' tools. chain. beams and escles, screw stock, 5 taps and plates. ladders, quantity of wire rope, chain, 3 smittis bellows, 6 navis, 1920, 1920, mandril, emiths tools, chain, beams and soales, screw stook, 6 taps and plates miners tools, candles, fuse, lead, grease, wood carpenters' shope, carpenters' bench, chests, sampling frons, wood road, water wheel, 2 frames with launders, dressing tools, account house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general

ools, account house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general ise in mines. The numping engine is being kept at work, and the purchaser can commence and carry on operations at once.

To view the mine apply to Capt. TREDINNICE thereon; and for further partiulars to M. E. JOELING, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, at the mine:

or to—
CUNLIFFE AND BEAUMONT, Solicitors, 43, Chancery lane, London; to
SMITH, ROBERTS, AND PAUL, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated 16th September, 1874.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO R SALE, —IN NEW SOUTH WALES, —

1340 ACRES TIN LANDS,—Lode and Stream.

2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).

2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.

2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).

4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railwa) line).

200 ACRES KEROSENE SHALE.

200 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).

The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the first selections made).

Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements.

Apply to the owner.—

CHABLES W. WERKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER,

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:-Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

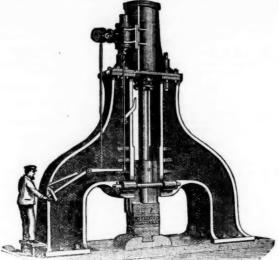
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from ½ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.

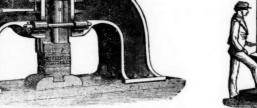






From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works









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THE

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ROBERT DAGLISH &

Boiler Makers, Engineers and Ironfounders, &c.,

HELEN'S FOUNDRY, LANCASHIRE,

ROBERTSON'S PATENT

VALVELESS ENGINES, AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR COLLIERIES AND PUMPS.

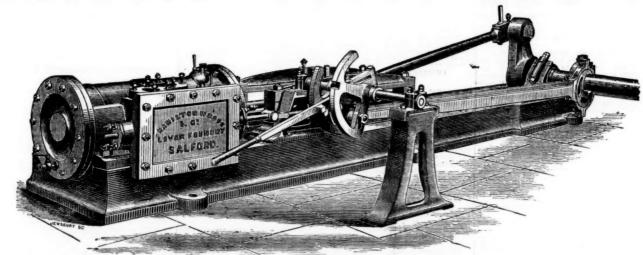
CHEMICAL PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ROLLING MILL ENGINES, GEARING, &c.,

GLASS MACHINERY.

MINING MACHINERY FOR COPPER, COAL, GOLD, AND SALT.

HAMILTON WOODS AND



Makers of Hauling & Winding Engines, Direct Cut-off Expansion Engines, & Compound Engines, High-pressure Engines, Vertical and Horizontal, from 3 to 20 h.p.,

ALWAYS IN STOCK, OR IN PROGRESS. LIVER FOUNDRY, ORDSALL LANE, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.

> AND CO.'S CHARLES PRICE

PATENT RANGOON ENGINE



THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery; it is used almost exclusively in Her Majesty's Dockyards and Fleet, and by the War Office and East India Government; as well as by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., P. and O. Co., Cunard Co., and by most of the other important Royal Mail Steam Fleets in the kingdom. It is also extensively employed on the various railways, and by many of the leading engineering

in the kingdom. It is also extensively employed on the various railways, and by many of the leading engineering and manufacturing firms at home and abroad. "Chemical Laboratory, 7, Printing House-square, Blackfriars, April, 1869.
"I hereby certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is calculated, indeed, to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation, and, from its equal racturator, is not liable to lead to spontaneous combuston of cotton waste or any similar material which might become imbused with it, as is the case with Rape, Gallipoli, and Olive Oils. The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Sperm or Lard Oil

T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c., &c., &consulting Chemist to the Board of Works"

Extract from Mr. BAXTER's Speech in the House of Commons, May 31st, 1870:—

Chas. Price and Co.'s Rangoon Oil—"a vastly superior article" (speaking of Gallipoli Oil at £72 per ton)—"was obtained for from £40 to £45 per ton."

Every parcel of the Oil sent from the Works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm, and as many spurious imitations of the Rangoon Engine Oil are sold purchasers are requested observe that none is genuine which does not bear this mark.

Oil, Tallow, and Colour Merchants, Seed Crushers, Turpentine Distillers, &c.

London: CASTLE BAYNARD, UPPER THAMES STREET, & MILLWALL, POPLAR.-Works: ERITH, KENT.

Now ready, price 3s., by post 3s. 3d., Fifth Edition; Fifteenth Thousand Caples, much improved, and enlarged to nearly 300 pages.

much improved, and enlarged to nearly 300 pages.

HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, between Father and Son. The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information as mine managers, together with tables, rules of mesurement, and other information on the moving and propelling power of ventilates, subject which has caused so much controversy. The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopton's possessis speak to the value of the work:

"The book cannot fail to be well received by all connected with collieries."

Mining Journal.

"Such a work, well understood by miners, would do more to prevent calliery accidents than an array of inspeace."

"Such a work, well understood by miners, would do more to prevent collect accidents than an army of inspectors."—Colliery Guardian.
"Its contents are really valuable to the miners of this country."—Miners Deference.

"Its contents are really valuable to the miners of this country."—Itselference.
"I have works priced £4 that do not contain the same information."—W. I.
KENRICE, Colliery Viewer.
"The work is repleteon the subject of underground management."—M. BASER,
Colliery Proprietor.

'I have had 20 years' management. It is the best work I ever read, and itself to be circulated in every colliery district."—Jos. EAMES.
"900 copies have been ordered in Wigan alone, and this is but a tithe of whom the book should commend itself."—Wigan Examiner.
To be had on application at the Mynage Academic 2000. 2000.

To be had on application at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Floet-street, Lands.

THE DARLINGTON ROCK BORER.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, AND VARIOUS CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

Makes 300 to 1000 Blows per Minute, as may be required, without Valve or Complicated Gear.

DRIVEN WITH STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR. SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR RAILWAY, QUARRY, AND MINE WORK.

For price and particulars, apply to-

JOHN DARLINGTON.

2. COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON



DUNN'S ROCK DRILL,

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> MACHINE, and the economical me-

thod of making bricks by his patent machinery from the refuse that is

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making acres of valuable land use-

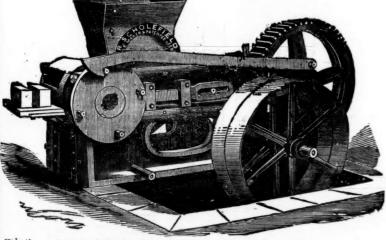
less), is at once made into bricks, at a very small cost, by R. S.'s Patent Brick-making Machinery. If

the material is got from the pit hill,

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production, and the hands required to make 10,000 pressed bricks per day:-

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boy greasing, 1s. 6d. per day
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> Total cost of making 10,000 pressed bricks £1 5 0, or 2s. 6d. per 1000. (SETTING AND BURNING SAME PRICE AS HAND-MADE BRICKS.)

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GEORGE GREEN, M.E., ABERYSTWITH, SOUTH WALES. EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:

Mr. C. E. BAINBRIDGE, of the London Company's Mines, Middleton-in-Teesdale, by Darlington, writing on the 27th September, 1873, says—"After a full season's experience of the very complete Dressing Machine creeted by you at our Colberry Mines, we are fully satisfied with our decision to adopt your patents in preference to all others. The machinery does its work as well as we can desire, and better than we anticipated. We are now getting through 70 tons of orestuff per day, of rich quality. Without your machinery we should have been at a stand still, for we cannot get hands to supply our wants elsewhere. It saves fully one-half of the old wages, and vastly more on the wages we now give, and the saving in ore is not much short of 10 per cent. You can quote from this letter as you think proper."

Mr. COLUTAS DODEWARTH of Haydon Bridge writes on the 15th

think proper."

Mr. COULTAS DODSWORTH, of Haydon Bridge, writes, on the 15th January, 1374:—"I have just returned from the Stonecroft and Greyside Mines, where I have seen your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery' at work, with which I must say, I was highly pleased. It is decidedly the best machinery I have ever seen for the purpose, the results being as near perfection as possible, and I am quite sure its use in this case will be a very great saving to the company. No large mining establishment should be without your machinery, especially when labour is difficult to procure—a mere fraction of the hands being only required as against the old system, and the work allogether much better done, and a great saving of ore effected. I have heard it said that your machinery is better adapted for poor than for rich ores, but from what I have seen to-day I am quite confident it will do for any kind of ores. I beg not only to congratulate, but also to compliment, you on the great success of your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery.' You may use this letter as you think proper."

this letter as you think proper."

Mr. MONTAGUE BEALE, Managing Director of the Cagliara Mining Company (Limited), says, on May 15th, 1873:—"I have much pleasure in speaking of the great efficiency of your 'Patent Dressing Machinery,' as erected by you at our mines at Rosas, in the Island of Sardinia. You will remember it has always been considered impossible to dress, or rather separate, the minerals our ores contain by machinery, but our captain assures me he gets a constant return of 76 per cent. of lead with the greatest ease, and I know by the returns we are realising the best market price. I consider this company is much indebted to you for the suc cess you have achieved at so small cost. It may interest you to know, from my experience in several of the British possessions, including the whole of the Australian Colonies, that my opinion is I have never seen any dressing machinery that can efficiently, and at so small a cost, dress, and separate metallic ores, however close the mechanical mixture may be, as yours. You can use this letter in any way you like."

The most satisfactory testimonials also have been received from the Gerenside Mine Company, Westmoreland: the Talargoon Mining Company, North Wales, and others. Copies of these may be had from Mr. Green.

M R. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c. TAVISTOCK.

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	5-4, Silver-lend: f, tin; z, zince	- er Q L.

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, silver-lead; l, tin: z, zinc.

* Limited Liability Companies: t quoted on the Stock Exchange
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